MEMOIRS

Of the most

1506/392

Secret Tranſactions

AND

Affairs of *France*,

From the Death of

King *HENRY* VI.

To the beginning of the Miniſtry of the

Card. Duke *de Richilieu.*

To which is added,

A particular Relation of the Archbiſhop of *Embrun*'s Voyage into *England*, and his Negotiation for the Advancement of the *Roman* Catholick Religion here; together with the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Letters to the ſaid Archbiſhop about the Progreſs of that Affair, which happen'd the laſt Years of King *James* I. his Reign.

Tranſlated from the French Original.

LONDON: Printed, and are to be ſold by *E. Rumball*, at the Poſt-houſe in *Ruſſel-ſtreet*, *Covent-garden*, 1700.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
JAN
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THE TRANSLATOR's PREFACE TO THE READER.

THE following Memoires need no other plausible Character to recommend them to the favour of the English Reader, than that they contain matters of singular Importance, manag'd with all imaginable Secresy and Art; whereof this Nation had no small concern then, and may have no less reason to be inform'd of now: there

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is the more credit to be given them, in regard they were written by the Person that was the chief Contriver and Manager of all the Intrigues and Plots that were then form'd to ruine the Protestant Interest in France, *and to supplant the same in* England; *and for the particular information of the Cardinal of* Richelieu, *when he entred upon the publick administration of the Affairs of* France, *whose private Favourite the Author was. We have two illustrious Instances of the indefatigable Industry of the Romish party in those Days hardly to be paralell'd elsewhere; one in the Person of a French Hugonot Minister, who being a Man of Intrigue and Ambition, and having credit with some great Men of his Party, was prevailed on by the fair Promises, and plausible Insinuations of the Romish Emissaries, to abjure the Protestant Religion, and embrace that of* Rome, *and yet obtain'd*

tain'd a Dispensation from Rome *to continue in the Profession of the Protestant Religion, and Exercise of his Pastoral Function towards his Congregation for several Years, on purpose to betray all their Counsels and Designs. The other is of the Duke of* Buckingham's *being reconcil'd to the Church of* Rome, *notwithstanding his continuing afterwards in the Profession of the Religion of the Church of* England. *The whole Negociation of the Arch-Bishop of* Embrun, *who came privately over into* England *about the latter end of King* James *the First his Reign, to obtain a Toleration for Popery, you will find at large at the end of the Book; together with some Letters that past betwixt the Duke of* Buckingham *and the said Arch-Bishop, in relation to that Design.*

Besides,

Besides, this Book in the Original is become very scarce, and hardly to be found at Paris; *and I know that it has been sold for a Pistole, when it could be met with.*

THE

The Memoires of Monsieur Deageant, *containing the most secret Negotiations and Affairs in* France, &c.

SInce I never designed to commit to Writing any thing concerning the remarkable Occurrences in the Affairs of this Kingdom, that happen'd during the time of my Employment therein; after my retirement from the Court in the Year, 1619. For several Reasons I burnt all the Papers that might be of use to me in preserving the Memory of those Passages that I had seen and been conversant in, because I believed that I should never have any further occasion for them, especially since I had firmly resolved for the future to lay aside all Thoughts of being engaged in Matters of the like nature. Insomuch that it will be impossible for me to make a Relation

so perfect and exact as I could wish
which I have been nevertheless com
manded to do by my Lord Cardin
of *Richelieu*, and whereas I can r
fuse nothing on behalf of his Emine
cy that lyes in my Power to perform
without transgressing by a manife
ingratitude against those Obligatio
that are common to me with all th
rest of my Country-men, as also agai
those particular Engagements that
lye under for many Favours receiv
by me from his incomparable Ge
rosity; I would therefore make
my most humble Request to hi
graciously to admit the same Reaso
that have formerly passed for a la
ful Excuse on occasion of the li
Commands that his Lordship ha
formerly been pleased to lay up
me.

That I may not waste Paper to
purpose, and to avoid tediousnes
the description of those things that
commonly known, or have been
ready brought to light. I presume
Eminency will be satisfied if I o
produce here those Particulars
my Mem[illegible] recollect, wh
h

have not as yet been mentioned by any that I know, and whereof (as I believe) few Persons have been informed.

About the end of the preceding Reign, I began to be employed as well in the managing of Dispatches, as in the Transaction of some important Affairs, but because I was afterwards discharged from that Office, and I have since made but little or no Reflection thereon, I am not able to relate any thing very considerable; although in reading what may be Written concerning those Times, or in discoursing with any that shall have a mind to compose an History of them, I could give sufficient Light as to those Particulars that fall within the compass of my Knowledge, of which there might be some doubt.

Amongst other Employments at that time, it was my business to make Private Payments to several Persons as well *French* Men as Foreigners that served the late King in his Grand Design, which he was just about putting in Execution at that very instant when he was unfortunately snatcht a-

away from *France* by that execrable and ever to be deplored Attempt. And becauſe, as I imagined, he would not that any of his Miniſters of State, not even the Sr. *Beringuen* the Elder, who was his Treaſurer as to his more Private and Domeſtick Expences, ſhould know all the particular Circumſtances of this Deſign, His Majeſty would often in Playing, put the Gold that belonged to the Game into his Pocket, and ſecretly convey it into my hands; ſometimes alſo I was commanded to go and receive certain Sums of Money from Monſieur *de Villeroy*, who in giving them to me never failed to tell me, *You may aſſure the King that I have not enquired how you are to diſpoſe of this Caſh*: By which I judged that he knew nothing of my Employment.

During that time Monſieur *de Leſdiguiers* being come to Court, the late King Communicated his Deſigns to him, and told him that he intended to give him the Command of an Army, which being joyned with the Forces of the Duke of *Savoy* ſhould make an Inroad into *Italy*, and that he was reſolved to appear in Perſon at the

head

head of Another, that was prepared to Invade *Flanders* and *Germany*, where ſome Enterprizes were to be performed on certain conſiderable Places: Moreover his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſhew him the Platforms thereof, and required all thoſe that brought them, and were employed in theſe Affairs, to declare in his preſence the means that they propounded as moſt effectual to put them in Execution.

Monſieur *de Leſdiguiers* approved of theſe meaſures that his Majeſty had taken, and declared that they might prove ſucceſsful, and that a tryal ought to be made; but he was of Opinion, that the King ſhould lead in Perſon his principal Forces into *Spain*, the Conqueſt whereof he judged to be more eaſie and profitable than that which his Majeſty undertook; and thus (ſaid he) by wounding the Beaſt to the Heart, you may overthrow him, and having ſubdued him, you may be aſſured that all that depend on, or are protected by him, will ſoon after fall under the Power of your Arms: Whereas on the contrary as long as the *Spaniards*

niards ſhall remain in praiſe at home, they will be always able to raiſe Obſtacles and great Obſtructions againſt all the Enterprizes that you may elſewhere attempt on the Eſtates that are under their Dominion, or thoſe whom they ſhall think fit to defend. He added further, that with an Army of thirty Thouſand Men well diſciplined and maintained compleat, he might perform this Conqueſt, that there would be no Sieges of Places to ſtop his Progreſs, and that there could be but three Battles fought at moſt, in which his Majeſty (according to all appearance) would obtain the Victory, ſince his Souldiers that were Old and well Exerciſed in Martial Diſcipline, would encounter with thoſe that were raw and that had very little Experience in Arms, and whoſe Hands were weakened, and their Courage rendred effeminate with Peace, which they had ſo long enjoyed in *Spain*.

The greateſt difficulty that ſeemed to oppoſe this Advice, and which hath been always objected, whenſoever a Propoſal was made to carry any Forces into *Spain*, conſiſted in the want

want of Victuals and other things necessary, proceeding from the Barrenness of most part of the Countries through which they must pass: But Monsieur *de Lesdiguiers* made his Majesty sensible that this defect might be supplied, by causing the Army to be attended with a sufficient number of Vessels or Carriages laden with all sorts of Provisions requisite for Men and Horses, and there were certain Persons that would engage to furnish them therewith whithersoever they should march by Sea or Land, provided that the Road might be kept open and free, which ought also to be done for their own Security.

The late Duke of *Savoy* was one of the chief Incendiaries of this War, he pretended that the Estates that belonged to the *Spaniards* in *Italy* might be subdued with a great deal of ease; and for his part he made these demands, that he should have the Possession of *Bresse*, which he called the *Little Meadow*; that he should not be molested in making himself Master of *Geneva*; that he should be assisted in Conquering the *Franche* County; and that

the Marriage ſhould be concluded, which was afterwards ſolemnized: The King agreed to this laſt Propoſition, but to none of the others, ſince he did not intend to give him ſo much as one Foot of Ground on this ſide the Mountains. On the contrary his Majeſty deſired to have *Savoy*, and to extend the Dominions of this Duke further in *Italy*, by cauſing him to be Proclaimed King of *Lombardy*, and by this means to ſatisfie his Ambition that aſpired to the Royal Dignity. There were Articles drawn up between them to this Effect, which might be retrieved, and thereby the particulars of this Treaty might more fully appear.

In the midſt of ſo many great Deſigns that cauſed all *Europe* to be Aſtoniſhed, and in the moſt flouriſhing Proſperity of the Affairs of this Great Monarch, the *Rochellers* had the boldneſs to undertake an Attempt on the City of *Brovage*, and put themſelves in a condition to Execute it: their Project was to cauſe two Ships full of Armed Men, to get into the Harbour of the ſaid City at break of Day, who

who under colour of Merchants that had Goods to Unload, were to seize on the little Door of the Port, which for the conveniency of Traffic was usually opened early in the Morning, some hours before the great Gates: from thence they intended to rush into the City, to make themselves Masters thereof, and to put to the Sword all they met, the *Rochellers* having promised speedily to send them a Supply of Souldiers, that might be sufficient to assist them to obtain the entire Possession of the Place, and to maintain it. According to this Agreement the two Ships being Arrived at the Port at the hour prefixt, found themselves disappointed, for the Gate was not unlocked all that Morning, by reason that the Governour of the Place had the Night before, received an Account by a Courier of the execrable Murther Committed on the Person of the late King: Insomuch that these Undertakers having waited till Eight of the Clock, and fearing lest they should be discovered, were forced to retire, and not long after, were informed of the cause that the

Gates were not opened. An Ingenious Stateſ-man of *Rochel*, who acted in this Deſign, and was on Board one of the two Veſſels, being ſome Years after, through my perſwaſion, converted to the Catholic Religion, revealed this Plot to me, and beſides gave other very good Advice, that hath ſince proved advantageous to the Service of the King now happily Reigning: He alſo propoſed a way to ſurprize *Rochel*, which might have ſucceeded, if it had been well managed, as ſhall be ſhewn in its due place, but the glory of Conquering this Proud and in appearance Invincible City was reſerved for his Majeſty and the Prudent and Generous Conduct of his Principal Miniſter of State, who in perſonal Abilities and Succeſs, hath far ſurpaſſed all thoſe that ever had any ſhare in the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of this Kingdom.

In the Year, 1615. A little after the departure of the King in his Journey to *Guienne*, one Mrs. *Hoteman* an Ancient Widow came to enquire for me at my Houſe, to deſire me to go and diſcourſe with a certain

tain Nun, who had ſome Matters of Conſequence to impart to me; whereupon offering to go along with her immediately, ſhe brought me to this Religious Perſon, who told me privately that although I did not know her, and ſhe was not converſant in the Affairs of the World, nevertheleſs knowing that I could diſcreetly manage one of ſuch importance as this that now happen'd, ſhe committed it to my Care, aſſuring me that one named *Goillier*, commonly called *Mouſorier*, who pretended to be a Phyſician, and whom ſhe deſcribed to me to be a perfect Atheiſt, given up to all manner of Vices and Debauchery, of a Ruddy Complexion, Red Hair, of a tall Stature, and of a robuſt and ſtrong Body, aged about Fifty Years, in a mean Habit, wearing amongſt other Cloaths, an old black Serge Cloak dawbed with abundance of Laces, had a Deſign upon the Life of Monſieur the King's Brother: and that if I did not ſoon find out ſome means to prevent this wicked Attempt, it were to be feared leſt this vile Wretch ſhould give the fatal blow;

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however, she charged me to proceed with this Caution, that no mention should be made of her; otherwise she would deny that she ever told me any thing, and I would be the cause of many Mis-fortunes that might ensue. This was sufficient to puzzle and disturb a more acute and discerning Brain than mine; insomuch that I remained very much perplexed and confused with the thoughts of this Matter and in enquiring into the means how to acquit my self well therein without trouble. I considered that to hinder so pernicious a Design from taking Effect, it was necessary to discover it to the Council that was left at *Paris*, that in so doing enquiry would be made into the grounds of the Report, that I should be thereupon urged to give an account whence it came, that in declaring it I should act directly contrary to the prohibition, and should run the risque of being left destitute and discredited as the Party had protested to me, that in concealing her Name, I might be esteemed as a Calumniator, or a Person void of Understanding, and that on the

the other ſide if I ſhould be altogether ſilent, the horrid Fact might be Committed, and I might be one day accuſed for neglecting an opportunity of diverting ſo lamentable a Diſaſter, and might alſo thereby incur a very great Danger. Amidſt theſe and a many other ſuch like Conſiderations too tedious here to rehearſe, I thought it convenient to feign, that about Nine of the Clock at Night, when I was gone home, as I was ſtanding on the Threſhold of my Door, and talking with ſome Neighbours, I was accoſted by an unknown Perſon who ſpake thus, *I have ſought for you ſeveral Hours upon an extraordinary occaſion*, and then related the ſame Particulars, whereof the Religious Woman had informed me: which I cauſed to repeat often, that I might remember, and afterwards Write them down, he added that he could not diſcover himſelf for certain Reaſons, but however if I neglected to take care of this Matter, he would accuſe me hereafter before the King.

The

The next day early in the Morning I went to ſeek Mr. *Arnaud* Intendant of the Treaſury, who was one of thoſe that were left for the Council at *Paris*, to whom I repreſented the paſſages of this counterfeit rencounter, and propounded them to him as true: We reſolved together, to Cauſe the Council to be forthwith aſſembled, to deliberate on the report that I had made: Who all agreed to lay a charge on me in the firſt place, ſecretly to give notice to the Principle Attendants about the Prince, to take an extraordinary care of his Perſon, and *Secondly* to cauſe the Man that had been deſcribed to me, to be apprehended if I could find him there, to this end three Officers were deputed to aſſiſt me: His Highneſs then lodged in the *Hoſtel de Montmorency*, and had for his Guard one of the Companies of his Majeſties Regiment of Guards, under the Command of *Monſieur de Mauſon*: He was the firſt that I met, whom I acquainted with the Orders I had received, and as I was giving him a Deſcription of the Perſon, he ſuddenly told me, *It is above eight days ago ſince this Raſcal*

tal would have intruded himself into my Company, which I would never permit, because he had a very bad Physiognomy, and this Morning I saw the Cooks drive him out of the Kitchen with sticks. We went thither immediately to hear what news we could; the Cooks informed us that some days were passed since this base Fellow came into the Kitchen, and drawing near to the fire, said that the extream necessity to which he was reduced, constrained him to beg somewhat of them to eat.

All that day and the next I remained in the Prince's Apartments, and not having seen the Man, I repaired to the *Nun*, to whom I gave an account of my Proceedings, complaining that not being able to find the Person whom she had represented to me, it would be thought that I had imposed on the Council; she answered that I was not diligent enough in searching after him, and that the first time that I went into the *Hostel de Montmorency* with the Souldiers he perceived us, and suspecting lest we should have an intent to seize him, as we enter'd at one door, went out at another, and was gone to

hide

hide himself in the *Arsenal*, where a Woman that Lodged in a little House that was above the Dancing Hall, had conveyed him into a Garret.

Upon this advice, a Nephew of the Captain of the Guard, who was his Lieutenant and (as I think) named *Adomville*, a Person of great Courage and Resolution, was ordered to attend, and to go with a certain Number of Souldiers at Ten of the Clock at Night to seize this Man in the Arsenal: He came and knocked at the Womans Door, who refused to open it, tho' she was commanded in the Kings name, insomuch that they broke it, and being come up into the Chamber wherein they were told that this miscreant lay, they found him under a great consternation, holding his Breeches in his hand, with one Leg therein, not being able to put in the other, he was so much affrighted, and moreover without saying so much as one word to him, he cryed out, *I never had any design upon the Life of the King, nor upon that of the Prince.* The Lieutenant of the Guard Advancing, said, *why do you tell us this? We do not only*

think

think of you, we do not ſearch for you. And in taking his Breeches to help him to put them on, he laid his hand on a great Knife in the form of a Baggonet, the edge whereof was exceeding ſharp, being pointed like the Tongue of a Serpent and could cut on both ſides, this was hid within the folds of his Breeches that were very large and ſtuffed with Hair, as the Faſhion was to wear them ſometime before; another Knife of the ſame ſort was alſo found on the other ſide, and being demanded what he intended to do with them, he repeated the aboveſaid words, *that it was not his intention to kill the King nor the Prince.* They ſearched his Pockets, out of which was taken a Bottle filled with a certain compoſition that was made of the moſt ſubtile and penetrating ſort of Poiſon, which the ſaid Lieutenant immediately perceived, and told him ſaying, *you cannot have all theſe tools but for ſome ill purpoſe. No* (replyed he) *I would entreat you to believe that I never had a Deſign to Poyſon the King nor the Prince, but being by Profeſſion a Phyſician, I make uſe of theſe Druggs, to prepare good Medicines;*

and

and as for the Knives that you found, I always carry them about me, because being poor and indigent I am forced to Begg in the Convents, where I receive Charity, and have occasion to cut the Bread and Victuals that are given to me. He was carried to the *Bastile*, where the Bottle was exposed to view; which certainly contained a rank and subtil Poyson, and was made so that it might be easily taken out. The Council gave notice to his Majesty of what had passed, and desired to know his Commands thereupon: In the mean time this Wretch laid violent hands upon himself in the *Bastile*, as I have been since informed. The second time that I saw the *Nun*, she advised me also to declare that the Garison of *Soissons* had undertaken an enterprize, on a certain Night to seize on the Treasurers that lodged in the quarter of the *Celestins* at *Paris*, with their Goods and every thing of value that they had in their Houses: The Plot was thus laid, a sufficient number of Men unknown without any Arms, but their Swords, were to be introduced into the City, and in the Even-

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ing appointed for the Execution, a Boat privately Laden with Arms, was to be brought on the River to the Port St. *Paul*, which about midnight were to be taken by the ſaid Perſons, who having accompliſhed their deſign, were to retire through the Mell with their Priſoners and Booty, and to repair to the other ſide of the Bulwark, where Horſes were prepared ready for them, to carry all to *Soiſſons*, under the Guard of a Detachment of Troopers order'd to attend for that purpoſe. *Monſieur de Liancourt* Governor of *Paris*, who received an intimation of this project, diſcovered the truth thereof, and prevented it from taking effect: I ſhall leave it to the judgment of thoſe that are more capable than I am, to determine where this Religious Woman had theſe two pieces of Intelligence, ſince I never had the Curioſity nor Ability to penetrate into this matter.

A little after the time that the Prince was Arreſted, and divers of the Princes and Nobility had withdrawn themſelves to *Soiſſons*, with an intent to make War; a certain Perſon whoſe name

name could not be known, left at the House of a Gentleman, who had the Honour sometimes to attend the King, and in whom his Majesty was pleased to confide, a Pacquet containing three Letters, one for the Queen Mother, the other for the Princes at *Soissons*, and the third for this Private Gentleman; they were all three open, written in a fair *French* Character, without Date or Superscription, and in a good Stile, though some words had a little relish of the Cloister, the two Principal contained several weighty Reasons inforced with passages of the Holy Scriptures, and with Examples taken out of profane History; the Pacquet was fastned with *Spanish* Wax, without the Impression of any Seal; The Letter directed to the Gentleman, charged him with a commination of great Penalties in case he neglected it, to cause that for the Princes to be sent to them by what means he thought convenient, and to deliver the other to the Queen Mother with his own hands, entreating her to read it in private, and deliberately to consider the Contents without communicating it to

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ny, especially to the Party that was more particularly concerned therein, and after she had perused it, that she would be pleased to restore it to the Bearer.

The Letter written to the Princes, contained several very sound and cogent Arguments, to convince them that their Arms were unjust, that they would give an opportunity to Foreigners, that were Enemies to the Kingdom to endeavour to destroy it, and would furnish the Protestants with a pretence vigorously to Prosecute their Designs, to the great damage of the Catholic Religion, and of the State; but if these considerations and those of their own safety could not prevail with them, to return to their duty, they would certainly perish in their Attempts, because God had taken a particular Care of the King, and promised to Crown the innocency and candour of his disposition with good success.

As for the Letter directed to the Queen Mother, it represented to her the many Favours she had received from the Divine Goodness, the little

Care

Care she took to demean herself according to the intent of them, and the neglect and averseness she shewed to see much good Council that hath been offered to her, to follow the pernicious Advice of certain *Parasites*, that had no other end but to advance their own Private Interests and Fortunes, to the ruin of the State, and even of her Royal Person, whom they betrayed: The Particulars were not specified, but it was apparent that the Marshal *D' Ancre* and his Wife were principally aimed at in these Reflections, several miscarriages in the Government of Public Affairs were also enumerated, and the disorders that had already happened, as also those that might be expected, unless they were speedily prevented.

If my Memory fails me not, these were the Remedies propounded in this Letter, in the first place the Queen was exhorted to augment her Devotions in Divine Service, and to the Practice of good Works, to cause Prayers to be frequently made, especially at *Paris*, to give order that young Children of Twelve Years old and under should be

be exerciſed therein, and that a Solemn Proceſſion ſhould be made, and to take care that the Holy Sacrament be better Adminiſtred, than it hath been in the moſt part of the Towns and Villages of this Kingdom, and that by this means God would divert the evils with which ſhe was threatned in particular, otherwiſe ſhe would ſuddenly feel the effects of his diſpleaſure; it was moreover alledged that in obſerving the abovementioned directions, chiefly thoſe relating to the Holy Sacrament, ſhe would ſoon ſee the marvellous Fruits thereof throughout all *France*.

Secondly, The Tenour of this Letter was to perſwade the Queen without any farther delay, to permit the King to Act in the Adminiſtration of the Government, for this was a thing that he expected, though he did not ſeem to deſire it; but if ſhe refuſed to do it, this alone would be ſufficient to involve her in extream troubles and Calamities, and to overturn the Kingdom which was already embroiled with commotions in all Parts, apparently under pretence that the King was kept from

from the knowledge of the Affairs of the State.

The third Remedy propoſed, was to ſend back into their own Country the two occaſions of ſcandal, who were the cauſe of the general diſcontent, and ſerved as a colour to the Inſurrection of the Nobility and People; that there were good reaſons to perſwade them to retire, *viz.* That for the future they might not only be permitted to enjoy the great Poſſeſſions that they had acquired, but might alſo have more given them, that the King would willingly grant this, and that thus theſe two Perſons might happily make uſe of their good Fortune, whereas on the contrary, if the Queen ſhould obſtinately perſiſt in upholding them, ſhe would 'ere long with regret ſee them miſerably periſhing in her preſence, and falling into a condition that ſhe hath not yet foreſeen, would prove an example of the vengeance of Almighty God, who hath threatned that the Child ſhall riſe up againſt the Mother, and the Mother againſt the Child, to the great detriment of the Nation, and to the manifeſt Peril of Religion throughout

out all *Europe*, I remember that at the end of the Letter there was this Paſſage, that in caſe the Queen took up a reſolution to follow theſe wholſom Admonitions and Councels, the Perſon that gave them, would apply himſelf more particularly to her Majeſty, and would lay down ſuch methods for the eaſy performance thereof, that the ſucceſs of theſe Affairs ſhould far ſurpaſs the expectation of the moſt judicious and clear-cited Politicians.

As ſoon as the Pacquet was delivered to the Gentleman to whom it was directed, he brought it to the King, who commanded him to read it in his preſence, being aſſiſted only with Monſieur *de Lainez*: his Majeſty thought fit that the Letter for the Princeſs ſhould be detained, and that the other for the Queen-Mother, ſhould be carried to her, without declaring that he had had any Information thereof. The Bearer acquainted her Majeſty that he had a Paper of great Importance to ſhew her and that it was deſired to be kept Secret, whereupon ſhe ordered him to attend her with it at Supper-time, when ſhe would

retire alone into her little Closet, then she caused it to be read, and as they were almost at the end, the King coming to visit the Queen, she took that opportunity to keep the Letter, saying that she would finish the perusal thereof, and take it into consideration at Night as she went to Bed, and would restore it the next Morning. It hath been since reported, that it was given into the hands of her Confessor, and afterwards into those of Madam d'*Ancre* where it remained.

Some time had passed since the King declared his Opinion to those Counsellors in whom he could chiefly confide, and signified how much he was displeased at the form of Government then used, especially at the little regard that was had to his Person, and because they would not suffer him to interpose in any part of the Important Transactions of his Kingdom that had revolted in several Places. And divers Methods were already proposed to provide a Remedy against these Disorders, but because it was most certain that his Majesty inclined to try the most gentle means rather than to proceed

proceed to Extremities, the Bearer of the Letter received a great charge to entreat the Queen-Mother (as he did as much as possibly he could) to weigh the Reasons therein contained, to endeavour to induce her to embrace the wholsom Advice that was offered to her, for the King was perswaded, that if she could but once resolve to remove the Marshal *d' Ancre* and his Wife, she would readily hearken to such Proposals as should be judged most convenient for the Regulation of the Affairs of the State.

Although the Letter produced not the desired Effect with Respect to the Queen-Mother, yet it wrought otherwise with the King, for it exasperated his Spirit, and animated him to consider more than he had done formerly; how to find out proper Expedients as well to stop the course of those Commotions that were already raised, and threatned to overwhelm the Nation, as to take the Reins of the Government of his Kingdom in his own Hands, and to Establish good Rules for the Administration of Public Af-

fairs, that were hitherto manag'd altogether by the Paſſions and particular Intereſts of the Marſhal *d' Ancre*; who though he came not into repute, but through the means of the great Influence his Wife had obtained over the Queen-Mother; nevertheleſs would not permit her Majeſty any longer to have a ſhare in the Government, nay preſumed ſo far as to give orders and to diſpoſe of ſeveral things without giving an account or ſo much as ſpeaking to her thereof.

Several Conferences were privately holden in the Kings preſence on this ſubject by Perſons who were ſo much the leſs to be ſuſpected, becauſe they were then in little or no Eſteem: It may be affirmed as a truth that his Majeſty in all theſe Conſultations expreſſed an ardent deſire to take upon himſelf the Government of his Kingdom, and ſeemed to be highly offended that they continued to keep him at a diſtance, and ſtrove to render him more and more contemptible, inſomuch that he inceſſantly urged his particular Friends (to take ſuch Meaſures as they ſhould think moſt proper, to ſatisfie his

deſire,

desire, and speedily to put them in Execution: several Methods were thereupon proposed, of all which none judged with so much Prudence, so discreetly managed the Secret, nor proceeded with so much constancy and resolution in bringing the Matter to perfection, as his Majesty.

The first way that was tryed according to his Advice was taken from the means that had been exhibited to the Queen-Mother in the above mentioned Letter, *viz.* to cause the Marshal *d' Ancre* and his Wife to retire into *Italy*, upon Condition that they should not only enjoy all the Goods that they had acquired in *France*, but should also receive more from his Majesty: The Bishop of *Carcassone* who was then at Court with other Deputies of *Languedoc*, was under colour employed herein, and without knowing the Kings Design, was perswaded to take an opportunity to discourse the Queen in Private, and in acquainting her with the Circumstances of his Negotiation, to lay down such Reasons as might prevail with her to consent to this retreat, and to represent the apparent Inconve-

niences that would otherwiſe enſue: He diſcharged this truſt very prudently, having urged ſuch cogent and pathetical Arguments to the Queen, which ſhe afterwards repeated to Madam *d' Ancre*, that both ſeemed to be inclined to yield thereto: and from that time the latter began to convey part of her Goods to *Florence*, and to cauſe almoſt all her Moveables to be packed up, in order to be ſent after them the ſame way: But as for the Marſhal, the King was informed, that he thought himſelf arrived to that height of Power, that none durſt attempt any thing againſt him, and that with the Aſſiſtance of *Spain* which he had ſollicited, he might be in a Capacity to uſurp part of the Kingdom; therefore he arrogantly rejected this wholſom Propoſition; and it was then reported that he uſed ſuch ſcornful Expreſſions to his Wife and ſome of his Confederates, that have ſince quitted his Intereſts, as if he intended to ſhew to what degree of Grandeur Fortune alone was able to exalt a Man.

Before

Before it was thought fit to proceed to extremities and violent ways to effect the Change that was desired by the King, and which the most part of his Subjects waited for with great impatience, a debate arose, whether his Majesty should openly declare to the Queen his Mother, that he intended to take care of the Government of his Kingdom himself, and for the future to cause all Affairs of the State to be transacted according to his Directions and good Councels, and should immediately Command the Marshal *d' Ancre* and his Wife to depart into their own Country: But forasmuch as all the Royal Power was then in their Hands and only the Name of a King remained to his Majesty, and in regard that by reason of the inordinate Ambition of the Marshal and his Wife, his Majesty and the State would be exposed to great danger in taking this course, it was resolved to find out some other means that might be more safe.

Divers Expedients being afterward propounded, at last it was agreed to examine which of these two ought to be chosen, either that the King should give orders to some of his faithful Friends to kill the Marshal, and to confiscate the Goods of his Wife, or to send her to *Florence*, or otherwise to impeach them in Parliament: the King and most of them that had the Honour to be of his Council in this occasion, did not approve of the first Method, but concluded to make use of the latter, and so much the rather, because that besides that it was without Violence and according to the ordinary Rules of Justice, his Majesty was assured that in the Papers of the Marshal and his Wife, amongst other things, sufficient Evidence would be found to prove the secret Correspondence that they had maintain'd with Foreigners to the Damage of the State: Whereupon the King resolved to cause the said Marshal *d' Ancre* to be Arrested, and immediately to be committed with his Wife into the Custody of the Parliament in order to their Tryal; and his Majesty intended at the same time

to

to entreat the Queen his Mother to vouchsafe to permit him to take the Government of his Kingdom upon himself, and to endeavour to rescue it from that eminent Danger wherein it was fallen through the pernicious Councils of the Marshal and his Wife, and by the means of the outragious and insatiable Ambition. And to the end that the King might be firmly established in the Exercise of his Royal Power, and that on this account the Male-contents which were very numerous, might be all reduced to their Obedience, it was ordered that the Queen should also be desired to make choice of one of her own, or of the Kings Houses, at a little distance from *Paris* to reside therein for some Months, during which time the King might be settled in the absolute Possession of his Kingdom, and afterwards would send for her to take the second Place in his Council, in which it was determined to recal the Ancient Ministers of the late King his Father that had been laid aside, and to expel the greatest part of those that were thought to be introduced by the Marshal *d' Ancre* and his Wife:

it was also concluded that Monsieur
Vitry, Captain of his Majesties Life
Guards should be employed to Arre
the Marshal *d' Ancre*: but that
notice should be given him thereof
a few days before the Execution, how
ever Monsieur *de Luines* failed not
discover the Design to him. It
most certain, and I know his Majes
cannot but remember, that my Lo
Cardinal and Duke of *Richeli*
then Bishop of *Luſſon* and Secreta
of State for Military and Foreign A
fairs, discharged that Office with
much Judgment and Integrity, a
gave such signal Proofs of his Affec
on and Fidelity to his Majesties Se
vice and the public Good of the Kin
dom, that he received great Satisfac
on, and was fully perswaded that
keeping him near his Person, he migh
reap extraordinary Advantages fro
his good Conduct, insomuch that h
resolved to retain him and to dismi
the other Ministers that were employ
ed with him.

This Councel being taken was no
so soon put in Execution as well becau
the time was not proper for such a
under

ndertaking, as by Reaſon of the
ar with which ſome of the principal
gents were poſſeſſed, leſt the event
ould not happen according to their
xpectation, this cauſed them often to
oubt and to alter their meaſures, in-
much that without giving any no-
ce to the King, nor to thoſe Perſons
at remained conſtant with his Majeſty
the Reſolution that had been taken,
ey agreed to attend him about Mid-
ght, and to perſwade him that for
e Security of his Perſon it was ne-
ſſary for him to depart that very
our and to get into *Soiſſons*, which
as then beſieged by his Army com-
anded by the Duke of *Angouleſme*,
hat he ſhould there declare his Intenti-
ns and ſhould publicly act as a King.
o this end on the 14*th.* day of
March, 1617. about Six of the Clock
n the Evening Monſieur *de Luines*
ommanded the Officers of the great
nd little Stables in the Kings Name to
make ready all the Horſes againſt
Mid-night, and took ſo little care to
conceal the cauſe of this Order that
he chief Groom of the great Horſe-
Guard knew the Particulars, who ſoon
revealed

vealed them to one of his Friend that had been (as I think) a Lieutenant at the Siege of *Clermont* and at the time lived with Monsieur *Mang* Keeper of the Seals, whom he also acquainted with what had been declared to him.

I accidentally, and, as I believe, very opportunely met with him when he received this News which he imparted to me, and desired to know my Opinion, for upon consideration of what might happen he seemed to be much perplexed, whether he should disclose the Matter to the Queen-Mother or not, I agreed with him that it was convenient to be silent, and promised immediately to endeavour to discover the truth, and if possible to frustrate the Design, in case I could find that it was really intended. However Monsieur *de Luines* denied that there was any such thing in agitation, but being urged, confessed it, and would have perswaded me to approve it, and instantly to go with him to cause the King to resolve upon it; But there were so many and weighty Reasons such alledged against this ill-digested Proposition that

it

it was laid aſide, whereupon having given *M. Mangot* an account, we perſiſted in our firſt determination not to mention it to any. After the Kings inclinations were ſought in relation to this project, I know not whether it would have been attempted if he had conſented to it, but I was informed that his Majeſty ſoon rejected it, declaring that he would not depart from the reſolution that had been taken in his Preſence.

Although ſecrecy is the very life of great enterprizes, and ought to have been carefully obſerved in this, by reaſon of the inevitable dangers that the Perſons engaged, as alſo the whole Kingdom, would be expoſed to, if it ſhould be diſcovered; nevertheleſs many that converſed with *M. de Luines*, ſome of whom had adviſed him to this deſign, were informed by him what meaſures and reſolutions were taken: On the other ſide *M. de Vitry* having declared to his neighbours and intimate acquaintance, and they again to others, it was ſo far divulged, that it became the common diſcourſe throughout all *Paris*, as a thing that was ready

dy to be put in execution. One *Travail*, whom we ſhall have occaſion to mention hereafter, was one of thoſe to whom *M. de Luines* had revealed it, and he communicated it to the Chancellor *de Sillery* whoſe Penſioner he was, and who furniſhed him with notions and opinions to be imparted to *M. de Luines*, but ſo dextrouſly, that if the matter came to light, he could not be convicted of having any hand therein; *M. de Villeroy* and Preſident *Jeanin* acted the ſame Part with the intelligence that they in like manner had received from others that were their particular Friends, and indeed all three were continually upon the Watch, to get ſome advantage by the revolution in caſe it happened according to their expectation.

However it is certain that none of the expedients were Practiſed, becauſe they ſpake obſcurely, and as it were through a Pipe, and the deſign was made too public, that it came to the Ears of the Queen Mother, and to thoſe of the Marſhal and his Wife, and of ſome other Miniſters of State, but they did not ſeem much to regard it, as well becau

ecauſe they did not imagin that they
at attended the King, were potent
nough to undertake ſuch an enter-
ize, as by reaſon of the orders that
is Majeſty had given on this occaſion,
r he had ſubtily introduced into the
ſcience of the Queen his Mother two
miliar Friends of *M. de Luines*, who
g ning to give her an account of all
at was tranſacted by him, told her
at divers Perſons had made Propo-
ions to him, to drive out the Mar-
al and his Wife together with the
w Miniſters of State, to recal the old
ounſellors, and to cauſe the King to
ke upon him the Adminiſtration of
e Government; but that *M. de Luines*
rough their Advice, had rejected
l theſe vain projections, which he
urſt not venture to attempt, beſides
at he deſir'd to Advance his Fortune
a fair way under the Protection of
e Queen, that had already confer-
d many Favours upon him on ſeve-
l occaſions.

As for the King, I am certain that
one can truly boaſt that they recei-
d the leaſt intimation from him, by
hich it might be inferred that he had

any

any thoughts tending to ſuch a deſign
or that he had ſo earneſt a deſire t
Act as a real King: on the contrar
having taken a reſolution ever ſinc
the firſt conference, that was manage
on this Subject in his Preſence, t
conceal his intentions, he affected t
be employed in Exerciſe and Diver
tiſements, not agreeable to his Digni
and Diſpoſition, demeaning himſelf a
ter ſo cloſe and ſubtil a manner, tha
none could diſcern his diſſimulation
only the *Sieur Bellier* an ingenious an
valiant Gentleman of *Dauphine*, wh
was lately come out of his own Cou
try, having obſerved his Majeſty, ad
viſed one of his Friends that had ſom
intereſt in the Fortune of the Marſha
to take care of himſelf, for the Kin
under the colour of mean Action
with which he paſſed away the time
did undoubtedly cover ſome deſign o
a change, and being thus perſwaded, i
regard that he was not in Favour wit
the Marſhal, he thought fit conſtantl
to wait on his Majeſty, to ſerve him a
an opportunity ſhould be offered, an
indeed without having any knowledg
of the Affairs in Agitation, he wa
wit

ith him when the Marſhal was killed, ſhall be ſhewed hereafter.

The Marſhal *d'Ancre* had taken a urney into *Normandy*, intending to ſide there for ſome time. As well to uſe the Fortifications of *Quillebœuf* be finiſhed, which he had undertaen for ſeveral conſiderations well nown, as to diſpatch certain Affairs at he had at *Roven*, and to take eceſſary meaſures for the ſecuring of that City and ſome other Places, at he thought to be advantageous his deſign; but his Majeſty of hom he had taken leave for a long me ſeeing him come back ſo ſudden-, and at unawares without being ſent r, and without any apparent reaſon ſo precipitate a return, was eaſily rſwaded to believe, that he came up- the Advice of his Wife or of ſome his confederates, becauſe certain Per- ns ſince his departure had taken up- them to inform the Queen, that e King intended to act himſelf, and cauſe the Marſhal and his Wife to removed, as being the principal uſe of the preſent Commotions, that re ready to invade all the Parts of e Kingdom. The

The King having embraced th opinion, judged that if he did n take care to prevent his further Pr greſs, he might attempt to deprive hi of the means that he had propoſed t ſtop the courſe of his irregular and vi lent Proceedings, to take the Gover ment of the Kingdom into his o hands, and to put an end to the d orders that were cauſed therein by h exorbitant ambition: therefore h Majeſty urged his faithful Friends t prepare all things that were requiſi for the immediate executing of the r ſolution that had been formerly t ken.

They were but few in number th were privy to this deſign, though af it was accompliſhed, many gained a vantages thereby, the *Sieur de Mod nes*, a Kinſman of *M. de Luines*, w was then at Court knew nothing of till a few hours before it was put execution: however ſome yet doub and urged the former Advice that t King ought to go to *Soiſſons*, but t ſame reaſons that had been alre oppoſed, cauſed it to be again explod inſomuch that it was concluded to p ceed without further delay. Fro

From *Sunday* at Night, to *Monday* e 24*th* of *April* 1617. *M. de Luines*, *l. de Vitry* and ſome other that were nployed in this Affair, took care to ve notice to their moſt intimate iends that were Men of courage, and ll affected to his Majeſties Perſon, come into the Court of the *Louvre* etween the hours of eight and nine the Morning, on occaſion of a pre-nded quarrel; but the real intent was make uſe of them in caſe of any roar or tumult, becauſe the Mar-al *d' Ancre* was always accompanied ith a very ſtrong Guard; and that eſe Perſons appearing in the Court, ight not afford any cauſe of ſuſpition the Marſhal, the Commiſſioners of e Regiſtry——were appointed to be ſſembled in the Council-Chamber *Monday* Morning to the end, that e great Train of Attendants that are ſually gathered together at ſuch a me, might ſerve to conceal the others at were ordered to be preſent. The ing gave it out that he had taken a urge, that the Great Gate of the *ouvre* might be kept ſhut, and the ttle door only opened, that by this means

means the whole retinue of t
Marſhal *d' Ancre*, might be preven
from following him: the Sentin
were aſſiſted with certain reſolute a
valiant Perſons, who upon a Wo
given, were to ſeize on a dozen
Halbards, that were under ſome p
tence brought into a little Chamb
near the Gate, and were to be co
manded by a Gentleman that w
privy to the deſign: *Commeillan* Lie
tenant of the Gate was charged to a
tend there, and to open the Great Ga
when the Marſhal came, but as ſoo
as he was paſſed to ſhut it, ſaying th
he would open the leſſer, which neve
theleſs he ſhould keep lockt, till he h
received Orders to open it.

About Ten of the Clock, the Ma
ſhal came, whoſe Train reached fro
the Gate of his own Houſe to that
the *Louvre*, which was opened aft
the manner above related, and ov
which a Man ſtood, who, as ſoon a
the Marſhal had enter'd, made thr
Flouriſhes with his Hat, at this Signa
which was agreed upon, *Commeill*
ſhut the Gate, and at the ſame tim
M. de Vitry who was on the Stairs o
th

Switiers Hall, came down accom-
nied with ſome of his Kinſmen and
ner Gentlemen and Officers of his
ajeſties Life-Guard, to ſeize on the
rſon of the Marſhal *d' Ancre*, when
had met him at the *Pont Dormant*,
ſaid, *I Arreſt you in the Kings*
me: *Who me*? replied the Marſhal:
hereupon inthat very moment, one of
s retinue having laid his hand on his
ord, was the cauſe that three Piſtols
re diſcharged: with which the Mar-
al *d' Ancre* was ſhot dead, and fell
the Ground: immediately there
oſe a great noiſe in the *Louvre*, and
e moſt part of the Gentlemen that
ere in the Court, not knowing the
ue cauſe of their being ordered to at-
nd, and hearing the report of the
ſtols, and the People crying kill, kill,
ew their Swords, one amongſt them
ing very much affrighted, went up
the Kings Chamber, who was ready
ſs'd, and told him that the Marſhal
Ancre was miſſled; and that he
me thither with his Sword in his
nd, thinking it neceſſary to provide
r the ſafety of his Majeſties Perſon;
is certain that without any conſter-
nation

nation he demanded his Sword, a
ſeeing the above-mentioned *Sieur*
Belier near him, whom he knew to
a Gentleman of extraordinary jud
ment, experience and valour, ſpake
him ſaying, M. *d' Belier, What co*
muſt be taken? This is neceſſary to
done (ſaid he) *ſince your Majeſty appe*
with ſo much courage and reſolution,
to them, and run them through the B
ly, that all Paris *may ſee whether t*
dare reſiſt you. Thereupon his Majeſ
with his Sword at his ſide came as
as the Great Hall, and having inſtan
ly ſhewn himſelf at the Window
there aroſe a great Acclamation, t
multitude crying, *God ſave the Kin*
with which the whole *Louvre* reſou
ded. The occurrences that happen
afterwards being ſufficiently known, a
printed in ſeveral places, it would b
needleſs to inſiſt on thoſe particulars,
ſhall only add, that the King had n
Guards left except one Company
the *Sieur Fouville*, part of which w
then upon duty and being choſen b
the Marſhal *d' Ancre*, it was fear
leaſt they ſhould depend on his in
tereſts, which was the reaſon that h

Majeſ

Majesty did not think fit, to employ them in this conjuncture, nevertheless he was afterwards informed that they had no correspondence with him. Certain Collonels and Captains of the Quarters of the City, even those that were near the *Louvre*, were engaged and promised to cause the Souldiers under their command to take up Arms in his Majesties Service, in case there should be occasion, they were disposed there, under colour, that for default of a Regiment of Guards, the King desired to be guarded by the *Parisians*, upon an information that he received, that some enterprize was intended to be executed in the *Louvre*: Orders were also given to Seal up every thing in the Marshals House, and to set Guards for that purpose: but some being more diligent in managing their own Private Affairs, than in discharging the trust committed to them, and being enticed by one of his Foot-men, with the Bait of a few pieces of Gold, were so eager after the Money; that the fellow took an opportunity to escape in the Night with the Trunk, wherein his Masters Private Papers and Writings were

were contained, and amongſt the r
thoſe that related to his Secret Corr
pondence with Foreigners.

Although the King had conceiv
no bad opinion of the other Miniſt
of State, and he had been aſſured th
they were not the leaſt concerned i
the ſiniſter deſigns of the Marſhal
Ancre, nevertheleſs to gain more repu
tion to the new Scene of Affairs, whi
his Majeſty was about to introduc
he thought fit to recal the Ancie
Counſellors, that had ſerved und
the Late King his Father, whom th
Marſhal *d' Ancre* and his Wife ha
cauſed to be diſmiſſed, *viz. M. d' Sille*
the Chancellor, *M. de Vair* Keepe
of the Seals, *M. de Villeroy* Secretar
of State, and the Preſident *Jeann*
Super-Intendant of the Treaſury. The
were commanded to hold a Counſ
the ſame day, where his Majeſty wa
pleaſed to declare his Intentions, tha
my Lord Cardinal then Biſhop of *Lu*
ſon, ſhould continue in the exerciſe o
his Office, in regard of the aſſuranc
he had of his affection, fidelity and ex
traordinary abilities, having ordere
him to attend in the Counſel to tha
purpoſe

urpoſe: The old States-men fore-eeing that ſince his clear and pier-ing judgment far excelled theirs, hey would be no longer eſteemed as he Oracles of the State as they de-ired to be reputed, raiſed all the ob-tructions that they could invent, and hough the King remained firm on his behalf, nevertheleſs for certain conſi-erations that his eminency can better eveal than any other, he declared hat he would not promptorily inſiſt n this point, but would chooſe ra-her to ſerve in ſome other Capa-ity.

The King conſidering that the ueen his Mother was diſcontented ith what had paſſed, and even with he deſire that he had ſignified to her, hat ſhe would vouchſafe to permit im during ſome months, to manage s Affairs alone, and that to appeaſe r Paſſion, to give her ſuch Advice was neceſſary for the good of the ingdom, and to maintain a good cor-ſpondence between their Majeſties, ne was ſo proper and capable as his minency, deſired him to reſide near r, which he accepted, but upon con-

dition, that it ſhould not be expect
from him to eſpy out her actions, n
to divulge thoſe Paſſages that mig
happen, in converſing with her; f
his Eminency avouched, That if
found that his good Counſel was n
embraced, and that any meaſur
were taken, with which his Majeſ
ſhould have juſt cauſe to be diſpleaſe
he would ſoon withdraw himſelf in
his Biſhop-rick; theſe laſt words ſp
ken with a good intent, ſerved neve
theleſs as a pretence for thoſe that e
vied his vertue, to procure him to
removed, as ſhall be obſerved in
due place.

From that time his Eminency w
alone employed to manage the A
fairs that paſſed between their Maj
ſties, and digeſted the matter of the e
preſſions that were delivered by the
when the Queen Mother departed f
Blois, which were written in a mo
elegant ſtile and more judiciouſly, tha
thoſe that are produced in the *Fren*
Mercury, perhaps if enquiry wo
made, they might be recovered, ſin
there were ſeveral Copies of the
taken.

Beſo

Before the Queen went from *Paris* n her journey to *Blois*, one called *ravail* who hath been above-menti- ned, made application to the Secre- ry of the *Marqueſs de Breſſieux*, who as at that time Principal Maſter of he Horſe to her Majeſty, and endea- oured to prevail with him to per- wade his Maſter, to cauſe her to be oyſoned, *Monſieur Deageant* who ſuſ- ected the intreagues of this *Travail*, aving perceived that they had talked ogether a long while, enquired of the ecretary what was the Subject of their Diſcourſe, who related it to him, and e immediately went and acquainted he King with it, who cauſed him to e ſent to the Parliament, where he as tryed, and was confronted with *Monſieur de Luines* to whom he had mparted ſomething of this deſign, as lſo with *Monſieur de Breſſieux* and his ecretary, the latter was obliged to ap- ear becauſe his Secretary had diſco- ered the wicked intentions of *Tra- ail.*

A little after that time a Gentleman named *Gignier*, practiſed one of the moſt cunning and artificial cheats that can be imagined, with a deſign to advance his fortune thereby, being a Perſon of a moſt ſubtile and craſty diſpoſition. An Uncle of his, was Lieutenant of a Company of Guards belonging to the Duke of *Vendome*, and had ſerved him in the laſt War of the Princeſs, through his means this *Gignier* ingratiated himſelf with the Duke of *Vendome*, and the other Princes and Lords that had withdrawn themſelves from Court, and were purſued by the Kings Forces. After their reconciliation with his Majeſty *Gignier* being introduced into the Preſence of *Monſieur de Luines*, made a very formal and plauſible relation to him, that he had obtained the favour of all theſe Princes and Lords, inſomuch that they did not conceal their ſecrets from him, and that although his Majeſty had laid ſo great an obligation on them, in receiving them ſo graciouſly, and reſtoring them all to their Offices; nevertheleſs they ceaſed not to have a watchful Eye, to

find

find out an opportunity to accompliſh their ambitious enterprizes by raiſing commotions in the Kingdom; but if *Monſieur de Luines*, to whoſe intereſts he promiſed entirely to devote himſelf, would confide in him, and ſhould think it convenient that in keeping a good correſpondence with theſe Lords, he ſhould diſcourſe their actions and intentions, in order to give him an account thereof, he would acknowledge in proceſs of time, that his ſervice would prove not a little advantageous to his Majeſty, as alſo to himſelf in particular: On the other ſide he affected to appear an intimate friend of *Monſieur de Luines*, and endeavoured to perſwade theſe Princes and Lords to believe it, with a promiſe to ſerve them, eſpecially the Duke of *Vendome*, whom he ſaw oftner than the others; by this artifice, he began to make a diſcovery of them to *Monſieur de Luines* and of him to them, but he enjoyned both the one and the others to diſſemble what they knew, and to take no more notice of one another, than they formerly uſed to do, till the proper time that he ſhould de-

clare to them; afterwards esteemi
that he had caused a strong suspici
and jealousie between them, and h
ving prepared divers inventions
cover his wicked devices, he came o
day pretending to be in a great frigh
to find out *Monsieur de Luines*, a
told him that he had one of the gre
test, most dangerous and most cru
designs to disclose to him that ev
was contrived in *France*; but he d
manded two things, one was that h
should not communicate what he ha
revealed to him, to any, not so muc
as to *Monsieur Deageant*, who was th
employed in managing the princip
transactions, and the other, that h
should be assured that after he ha
given some light into this conspirac
he should be established in the Gover
ment of *Calais*, or of some other Se
port Town, for the security of h
Person, and should be gratifyed wit
an hundred thousand Crowns, as
means whereby to Advance his Fa
mily; having obtained a grant of thi
recompence, he informed *Monsieur*
Luines, that a Plot was laid betwee
the Cardinal of *Guise*, the Duk
o

f *Cheureuſe*, *Maine Vendome*, *Nevers*, *Longueville* and *Bouillon*, in which hey had engaged *Monſieur de Cœuvres*, Preſident *le Jay*, and ſome other Lords and Gentlemen whom he named, that their firſt enterprize was o put to death *Monſieur de Luines* nd *Monſieur Deageant*, to baniſh all he other Miniſters of State, to ſeize n the King, to recal the Queen Mother in his Majeſties name, to get the Power into their own hands, and afterwards to take Poſſeſſion of the Provinces, which were to be divided amongſt them, and that ſome had proceeded ſo far, that if the King endeavour'd to make any reſiſtance, he ſhould be deſtroy'd. He further aſſured *Monſieur de Luines*, that theſe Gentlemen or the greater part of them, were often privately aſſembled together ſometimes in one place, and ſometimes in another, to confer about their deſign, and that he being admitted into their conſult, knew all their reſolutions, and would faithfully relate them to him. Thus he entertained him with ſuch diſcourſes for ſeveral days, pretending divers meetings, and

at last to remove all doubts and scru-
ples that might arise, he advised him
to choose some friend in whom he
could confide, to the end that he might
introduce him at a time appointed
without acquainting him with the
cause, and might shew him these
Lords or part of them, going privily
in the night to their convention: But
he himself was the sole manager that
brought them together, sometimes
under a pretence to converse with cer-
tain Ladies, whom he caused to be
there present, and sometimes inviting
them to play at some game, and that
it might seem more probable that
there was such a design, he ordered
the Affairs after such a manner, that
these Assemblies were always holden
in the night, and that those that ap-
peared therein, came alone, and were
perceived at a considerable distance
from the House, into which they en-
ter'd through several Doors. The
Person whom *Monsieur de Luines* de-
puted, assured him that he had seen
them twice, according to the same
circumstances as *Gignier* had rela-
ted.

On

On a certain day he desired his Uncle the Lieutenant of the Duke of *Vendom's* Company of Guards, to send him two of his Souldiers, whom he knew to be resolute fellows: he gave to each of them a Pistol ready charged, primed and cockt, and placed them at the bottom of the Stairs of the *Louvre*, requiring them to wait there, till he should bring them further Orders from the Officer, he told them also that he intended that they should go a Hunting along with him, having set them in this posture, he came as it were amazed to *Monsieur de Luines*, and declared that he certainly knew that two Sentinels were appointed to kill him and *Monsieur Deageant*, if he were with him when he went to Dine in the great Hall near the Counsel Chamber, that at the same time, several Gentlemen were ordered to facilitate their retreat through the Court of the Kitchens, in the House of the Duke of *Vendome*, where there was a private passage; but you must be content (said he to *Monsieur de Luines*) if I only shew you these two Souldiers, with their Pistols in their hands ready to dis-

charge, neither muſt you ask them any other queſtion but this, whether they do not belong to the Duke of *Vendome*. He had moreover deſired thoſe that belonged to the retinue of the ſaid Duke, who was then with the King in the *Louvre*, to attend at the bottom of the Stairs, which they alſo did; whereupon he ſhewed all theſe things to *Monſieur de Luines* exactly as he had deſcribed them, which he might very eaſily do, ſince he himſelf had diſpoſed them in this order. He perſwaded him that it was not convenient as yet to Arreſt theſe Souldiers, that he could take them up when he pleaſed, and that if they were ſeized the Gentlemen believing their deſigns to be divulged would haſten the execution of them, and would take ſuch meaſures as might prevent their being apprehended and entangled all at once as it were in one Net; as he had Adviſed. From that very hour he continually ſollicited *Monſieur de Luines*, who having according to his promiſe kept the ſecret for ſome time, and indeed too long, at laſt revealed it to *Monſieur Deageant*, that he might

find out ſome Means to fruſtrate theſe dangerous machinations without communicating them to the other Miniſters, becauſe *Gignier* had repreſented them all as guilty, by reaſon of the particular affection that they bore to ſome of the Lords of the Conſpiracy. *Deageant* told him, that the relation he had exhibited to him, carried an appearance of ſome ill deſign, but that he could ſcarce believe that it was intended to be undertaken; that it was to be feared leaſt ſome deceit ſhould lye hid at the bottom, that the Affair being of that conſequence, it required a diligent ſecurity, and ought to be more throughly examined; in the mean time he concluded that they ſhould ſtand on their Guard, without ſhewing the leaſt ſign of diſtruſt or ſuſpicion. He deſired to hear *Gignier* himſelf, being of opinion that from his mouth, and by his contenance and demeanour, he might better judge of the truth of what he affirmed.

Gignier refus'd at several times to discover himself to Monsieur *Deageant*, but having consider'd that Monsieur *de Luines* had revealed the whole Matter to him, and would not proceed without his Assistance, he agreed to see him privately in one of the Chambers of the *Tuilleries*, and desired to be excused on the account that he had entreated Monsieur *de Luines*, not to declare this Secret to him, because he did not think him to be his Friend, but upon the assurance that Monsieur *de Luines* had given him to the contrary, he was resolved to open his Heart to him, and to conceal nothing relating to this Affair, in which he told him that his Life was concerned, since the Conspirators intended to begin their Enterprise with his Murther whom they esteemed the only Person that could prevent the Execution thereof; he assured him that one named *Fiesque* a Bastard of that Family, who was then Gentleman of the Horse to the Queen Regent, and was one of the familiar acquaintance of Monsieur *de Luines*, treacherously betrayed him, though he had never so

good

good an Opinion of his Fidelity, was appointed to commit this execrable Aſſaſſionate. It was true indeed that Monſieur *Deageant*, was informed ſome days ago that this *Fieſque* waited for him in the Night, being well mounted on a good Horſe with a pair of Piſtols, to kill him as he was going out of the *Louvre*, from whence he never departed till Mid-night; it is certain alſo that he was ſeen twice in this poſture, and that he had given it out publickly enough, that he was an Enemy to *Deageant*, without alledging any other Cauſe but that he was, as it were, the Gardiners dog that would not eat the Cabbidge, nor ſuffer others to touch it, adding that ſeveral Perſons of divers Ranks and Conditions, had bound themſelves with an Oath to deſtroy him. *Gignier* having thus uſed various Expreſſions and Inſinuations tending to obtain the good Opinion of Monſieur *Deageant*, related to him all that he had diſcovered to Monſieur *de Luines* concerning his Enterpriſe and the Circumſtances thereof. Inſomuch that there ſeemed to be a great probability of his Aſſeverations,

verations, which he concluded wi
Reasons to perswade him that all t
Lords that he had named ought to
forthwith secured in the *Bastile*,
mongst whom he reckoned *M. de Gu*
affirming that after much Sollicitati
he at last entered into the Conspira
Deageant feigning entirely to give cre
to all that he had said, left him
hopes that he would 'ere long procu
the recompence for him that he e
pected, and charged him to perseve
in his care and diligence in this A
fair; Nevertheless he remained fir
in his first Opinion, that there was
greater appearance of a Cheat tha
of Truth in this Matter.

At another time *Gignier* came an
gave Information that these Gentl
men began to suspect lest some o
that was Privy to their Conspira
should divulge it, and that they had t
ken a resolution not to Write one t
another any longer, but to confide o
ly in a few chosen Persons, by who
they would maintain a Corresponde
for the future, without assembling t
gether any more as they had former
done, fearing lest these frequent mee
in

ings ſhould cauſe them to be diſcove-red: Moreover he added that the principal Lords had cauſed Rings to be made for every one of them, on which were enchaſed Stones of a dark green Colour, and certain particular Characters Engraved, theſe were alſo to be given to ſuch as had engaged themſelves in their Deſign, as a Mark that they might be truſted: He a-vouched that ſome of them had theſe Rings on their Fingers, and on a cer-tain Morning he brought one of them, ſaying, that it belonged to the Duke of *Vendome*; that he had found it on his Toylet, and that he muſt reſtore it the next day before he riſe, leſt he ſhould perceive that it had been taken away: The Figure of it was immediate-ly drawn, by which another was made after the ſame manner.

When he ſaw any of theſe Gentle-men aſſembled in the *Louvre*, he would ſoon intrude into their Company, pretending to impart ſome Secret to them, and afterwards would come to Monſieur *de Luines* and Monſieur *Dea-geant* to tell them that they had diſ-courſed of their Conſpiracy. He

would

would often appear with a very ſa
Countenance, becauſe ſo little ca
was taken to provide for the Safety o
the King's Perſon and his Kingdom
and to preſerve the Lives of Monſieu
de Luines and Monſieur *Deageant*, an
in regard (as he ſaid) the danger wa
apparent, for he expected every hou
when the Deſign was put in Execu-
tion, ſince all things were already pre-
pared in order to it, he would ſome-
times ſtamp with his Feet, and tea
off the Hair of his Head, as it were
in a Rage, becauſe they had expoſed
him to ſuch Perils, by neglecting to
follow his advice.

It was not thought convenient to
give the King any account of this Af-
fair till neceſſity required it, leſt it
ſhould cauſe him to be troubled or
diſturbed; he was only entreated to
vouchſafe to chuſe Six Gentlemen of
good repute, three of whom ſhould
conſtantly wait on him whitherſoever
he ſhould go, to hinder any unknown
Perſon from accoſting him; one of
theſe Attendants was ordered to keep
his Eyes continually fixt on his Ma-
jeſty, and the two others on thoſe
that came near him. The

The Baptizing of one of the Duke of *Vendome's* Children, to whom the King had engaged himself to stand as God-Father, gave *Gignier* a fair opportunity to set so good a Colour on his Cheat, that he thought it would pass for an undoubted truth. The day was appointed, and the Duke had caused to be prepared a very magnificent Entertainment at his House, for his Majesty had promised to go thither with an intention to divert himself: the day before, in the Evening *Gignier* came to Monsieur *de Luines* and Monsieur *Deageant*, and with Oaths, Imprecations, and very perswasive Arguments, assured them that the Conspirators had resolved to Poyson the King, and to kill Monsieur *de Luines*, at the Collation, and had given it out that the latter should neither eat nor drink there, for they intended to cause him to be assassinated with Halbards by *French* Soldiers in the habit of *Switzers*. He protested thereupon that if all these Lords were not apprehended that Night or the next Morning, he would depart, to avoid the Storm that was ready to break over their Heads. It

It was thought neceſſary at tha time to unfold the Matter to ſome o the other Miniſters of State. Mon ſieur *de Vair* Keeper of the Seals, wa one againſt whom *Gignier* had mad no objection, therefore it was commu nicated to him, and he alſo under took to diſcourſe with him, who pal liated his Cheat ſo artificially, that h took upon him to accuſe Monſieu *Deageant* as having been too remiſs an negligent in diſcovering and preven ing this Conſpiracy; but after h had heard his Reaſons given by th latter, he was ſatisfied, ſince care ha been taken of the principal Point which was the preſervation of his Ma jeſties Perſon. Monſieur *de Luines* an Monſieur *Deageant* reſolved to ac quaint the King with what had paſſed and to entreat him to feign that h intended to be preſent the next day a the Baptizing of the Child, but reall to decline it by making a ſhew of be ing indiſpoſed; however no notice o this was given to *Gignier*. Some hour before that appointed for the Admini ſtration of the Baptiſm, the Kin went to hear Veſpers at *Feillans*, whe

abo

bout the end of the Service he coun-
rfeited a Fit of the Colic ſo dex-
ouſly that in a moment his Face be-
an to wax Pale; they that were near
im, ſaid, that he was taken very ill,
o whom he replied, *No, this is no-
ing, let not a word be ſpoken of it,
r I intend to ſee the Child baptiſed and
ſterwards to go to the Collation:* His
Majeſty's chief Phyſitian was imme-
iately ſent for, who having received
ptivate Intimation, felt his Pulſe
nd ſeemed to be diſpleaſed that he
ad been left there ſo long; The Duke
f *Vendome* came thither and entreat-
d the King to vouchſafe that the So-
emnity of the Baptiſm ſhould be de-
rred to ſome other time, alledging
hat his Majeſties Health was more
recious than all things in the World;
ot long after he was put into a Coach
nd carried to the *Louvre*, where he
ook a Cl-ſter, and the next day a
ittle Phyſic, according to the Me-
hod that had been already permedi-
ated.

The Duke of *Vendome* having per-
ceived that the Kings Indiſpoſition
aſted but a little while, inferred from
thence

thence and from ſome coldneſs tha
thought he hadobſerved in hisMaj
deportment towards him, that he
ſuſpected,and that there was ſome
more than ordinary in agitation,
might prove to his Prejudice; the
fore he endeavoured to penetrate i
it, and on a certain day as he happ
ed to diſcourſe with his Lieuten
Gigniers Uncle about this Matter,
replied that he was very much aſt
leaſt his Nephew ſhould have contri
ſome ill Deſign, and declared that
had told him ſome days ago, that
ſhould very ſuddenly obtain gr
Riches and Preferment, and ſhould
made Governour of one of the ſtro
Places of the Kingdom,the Lieutenan
whereof he deſired him to accept, a
that he had borrowed of him two So
diers of the Guards, as hath been
bove-mentioned, who at their retur
related to him the Circumſtances
the Force, that he had cauſed the
to act with their Piſtols in the *Louvre*
upon this intelligence the Duke r
flecting on divers Actions that *Gign*
had lately performed with reſpect
him and the other Lords, was eaſily pe
ſwade

ded that he had done him an In-
; insomuch that about Eleven of
Clock at Night he found out Mon-
r *de Luines* and Monsieur *Deageant*
he *Louvre*, to whom he represented
t he understood that one *Gignier*
malitiously charged him with be-
engaged in a most wicked and hor-
Conspiracy, that he was ready to
r himself before the King; the
liament and whereſoever neceſſity
quired, and that he came on pur-
se to commit himself into his Ma-
ies Hands, with a request that *Gig-*
r might be Arrested in order to be
nfronted with him. Having confi-
red the Artifices that he had made
e of, he acknowledged that he and
e others that were falsely accused,
d Reason to applaud their good
onduct, it being probable that they
d all resolved to defend themselves.
ignier was lately Married at *Paris*
hen an Officer of the Guard was
dered to apprehend him, and
bring him into the Prison that
elonged to the Palace, he had pro-
ised on the next day to seize on a
rtain Fellow that in the habit
of

of a Cordelier endeavoured to raise Commotion in the Kingdom, but was thought fit rather to lose the opportunity of taking him, than to neglect the means of discovering this Imposture, and of vindicating the innocence of the Duke of *Vendome*, which could not be done but from the Mouth of the Calumniator, who hearing that his Intrigues were divulged might take an occasion to fly from Justice.

At his first Interrogatory in the Parliament, he freely confessed the Cheat, and thereupon had his Head cut off according to their Decree: I should not have enlarged so much on this Narrative, were it not that an account of this Fact hath been Printed altogether different from what happened, and therefore I thought it convenient (if it deserved any place in History) to exhibit a true Relation thereof.

But to return to the Affairs relating to the Queen-Mother; it is most certain that as long as his Eminency remained with her, and the prudent Industry of Monsieur *de Luines* prevented

d the Operation of the Poyſon that
s diffuſed abroad, a good Correſ-
ndence was maintained between
eir Majeſties, who ſtudied altoge-
er how they might expreſs one to
other the mutual Teſtimonies of
ſpect and kindneſs. But the latter
ving withdrawn himſelf by degrees
om Monſieur *Deageant* who gave
m good Advice, and being led away
well by the perſwaſions of other
iniſters, every one of whom in par-
cular ſtrove to obtain his Favour with
Deſign to Rule according to their
wn Paſſions, as by the pernicious
ouncels of divers private Perſons
ho endeavoured to Embroil the State,
at they might advance their Fortunes
y the means of ſome public Diſſen-
ion or Change; the good Orders that
ad been inſtituted for the Adminiſtra-
ion of Affairs, and chiefly for the pre-
ervation of the Union between their
Majeſties began by little and little to
e laid aſide; inſomuch that by the
Artifices of ſuch Incendiaries thoſe Jea-
ouſies were kindled betwen them, that
roke out in a flame within a few
Months after.

To

To this end the Table of the W
was put in Practice: For altho M
ſieur *Deageant* had no other proſ
but the Service of his Majeſty,
propagation of Religion, the Pe
of the Kingdom, and the partic
good of Monſieur *de Luines*, ne
theleſs he was diſcharged from
managing of public Tranſactio
and foraſmuch as during his Empl
ment therein he had always clea
repreſented to the King, the Intenti
that were daily practiſed, to ca
him to ſuſpect the Negotiations of
Eminency with the Queen-Mother,
was no ſooner removed from t
Council, but they that envyed hi
on the one ſide, and they that d
ſigned to hinder the Re-union of the
Majeſties on the other, acted the
parts with double diligence, ſometim
they forged Letters, and ſometim
they introduced their Emiſſaries t
perſwade the King to loſe the goo
Opinion that he had conceived
his Eminency; however it is certa
that his Majeſty retained ſo high a
Eſteem for him, that all theſe Effor
could not produce the Effect that w
expected.

A

At last an accidental opportunity was offered which served to accomplish their Design; a Letter from one of the above-mentioned Emissaries was read in the Council of the Dispatches, which pretended to give an account of some of the secret and sinister Practices of his Eminency, and that he had engaged a Party of Soldiers for the Queen-Mother in *Picton*; the Ancient Ministers of State failed not immediately to take a resolution to advise the King in the Council that was to be holden at eleven of the Clock in his presence, that his Eminency ought to be removed from the Queen; indeed they left no stone unturned to this end, but were not able to effect it: but it happened that Monsieur *de Chauneuf* the Elder, who was in the Council of the Dispatches, not being privy to the Secret, believed that the Motion that had been made, would be approved by his Majesty; which was the occasion that he went on Foot from the *Louvre* to his own House, and meeting with the late Monsieur *de Richelieu* acquainted him with what was concluded thereupon. It was

thought that Monſieur *de Richl* wrote to his Eminency to advice h to avoid the Storm by retiring of own accord, which he did. Upon t account of this and of the protc tion that he had made to the Ki when he thought fit to appo him to reſide with the Quee Mother, *viz.* That if he perceiv that ſhe intended to adhere to e Councils, and would not be diver from them, he would withdraw hi ſelf without making any ment thereof; thoſe Perſons that had u dertaken to ſupplant him, told t King that his retreat after this man made it apparent enough that t Queen-Mother intended to cauſe Ar to be taken up againſt his Majeſt Moreover they forged falſe Relati of the Actions of his Eminenc and there being none to diſcov their Artifices, they counterfei a Letter that order'd him to depar *Avignon.*

The Queen-Mother who remai at *Blois* in expectation of the perf mance of the Promiſes that had b made to her, that ſhe ſhould be re

mit

itted in a little time into the Kings reſence and Councils (as it was without doubt his Majeſties intention) ſeeg all theſe Proceedings, concluded ot without ſome grounds that ſhe as deceived, and that they that were bout the King intended to deſtroy er, inſomuch that under this imagiation being deſtitute of the good ouncils that were given her by his minency, ſhe ſought for ſome means put her ſelf in ſuch a Condition as be able to get an Advantage over oſe whom ſhe took to be her Adrſaries, amongſt the diſcontented rty, and amongſt thoſe whom ſhe ought ſhe had more particularly bliged. Inſtead of the advice of the rdinal of *Richelieu*, ſhe made uſe that of the Abbot of *Rouelay*, ho induced her to proceed to exmities, againſt the King and to diniſh the high Eſteem that ſhe had ways expreſſed of his Eminencies delity and Generoſity, whoſe approach he dreaded being very ſenſible at it would be impoſſible for him reſiſt the force of his incomparable dgment that far excelled his. He

caused also the Bishop Elect of B
to lose her Favour, pretending t
he endeavoured to delude her, tho
he was altogether innocent. Thu
veral Factions arose in the Kingd
which coming to the Kings Ear, obl
him to stand on his Guard, and
set a watch over the Actions of t
to whom the Queen his Mother
made application, and of those wh
(as he was informed) she had emp
ed in her Design; She was offende
this, and complained thereof to
Majesty, who endeavoured by
possible means to divert her from t
Thoughts, and to perswade her to
which was true, that he desired
thing more ardently than their
union and good Correspondence.

Several of those that had obt
the Kings Favour, finding that t
could not acquire so much po
over the Inclinations of Monsieur
Luines as they desired, and co
quently could not obtain a gre
Influence over his Majesty; atte
ed to render Monsieur *de Luines* m
and more odious to the Queen-Mot
although during the time that I

conver

nverſant there, I never obſerved that deſerved it: they imagined that if ey ruined him under the name of e Queen-Mother and promoted her turn, ſhe would think her ſelf ob-ged to them, and would chuſe ra-er to ſee them near the King than the reſt, many others that were ſirous of Novelty and Change were gaged in this Project to the ſame d.

Some have publiſhed that the Princes at were retired from the Court; againſt hom the Kings Forces were employed, ere privy to the Deſign contrived a-ainſt the Marſhal *d' Ancre* and under-and ſollicited the Execution; however it moſt true that they had no know-dge thereof, and that if they had ot readily returned to their Duty, his Majeſty was reſolved to continue to roſecute them with War, and to Command his Army in Perſon; but mmediately after the Death of the Marſhal *de Ancre*, ſome of their Kindred made moſt humble Sub-miſſi-ns to his Majeſty on their behalf: And whereas they propoſed a certain Treaty, that they might enjoy the

benefit thereof, as hath been practis
in former Insurrections; his Majes
was graciously pleased to answer, th
if they would become Obedient an
Loyal Subjects for the future, h
would receive them with open Arm
would Pardon them, and would mak
them sensible of the Effects of hi
Munificence, according as they shou
render themselves worthy thereof by
their Actions: His Majesty requir
them too, without delay to meet, him
at *Bois de Vincennes*; but they mad
some difficulty at first to appear there
fearing lest they should be seized, bu
being assured by his Royal Word to
the contrary, they surmounted thi
fear, and having according to the
Kings Command dismissed all the
Forces that they had raised they came
and begged his Majesties Pardon
on their Knees; who afterwards dis-
banded his Armies, reserving only
fifteen Thousand Men for the relief
of *Versail* which belonged to the Duke
of *Savoy*, and was besieged by the
Spaniards to whom it was formerly
left as a Prey through the Artifices of
the Marshal *de Ancre* and his Wife.

The

The King prepared a ſtock to de-
ray the Charges of this Army that
as ready to March, for Three
Months, and cauſed it to be returned
y Bills of Exchange to *Lyons*, ac-
ording to the deſire of the Treaſurer
t War; the Duke of *Angouleine* was
Commander in chief, who being urged
o depart with all ſpeed, becauſe *Ver-
eil* was reduced to great extremity,
eplied, that as ſoon as the Money
as ready at *Lyons*, he would ride
oſt thither, and declared that altho
ood Bills of Exchange had been
rawn, nevertheleſs he was informed
hat there was ſomething that retard-
d the Payment: The Treaſurer at
War was thereupon ordered to attend
n the Council, where he affirmed that
he Caſh was ready at *Lyons*; to know
he truth, a Poſt was immediately
diſpatched, who found the Bills of
Exchange accepted, and the Money
eady to be counted before it was de-
manded; the King having received
this Advice, gave notice thereof to
the Duke of *Angouleine*, who per-
ſiſted in averring that his Majeſty was
deceived in this Point: The Treaſurer

was again Summon'd to appear, a
charged to give a true account
this Matter, otherwiſe the King wo
ſend him to the Parliament to be t
ed: Upon this he whiſpered in t
Ear of one of his Majeſties Privy Co
cellors and told him that the Mo
indeed was ready at *Lyons*; but th
ſome of the other Miniſters had e
joyned him to uſe theſe delays, aft
enquiry it was found to be true. The
excuſe was, that ſeeing this Affair
vehemently proſecuted, and fearin
leaſt a War ſhould break forth be
tween the two Crowns of *France* an
Spain they had taken this courſe, up
on the promiſe that the Duke o
Monteleon, the King of *Spain*'s Am
baſſador in *France*, had given them,
That as ſoon as the City ſhould be de
livered into the hands of the *Spa
ards*, they would reſtore it at the in
ſtance of his Majeſty, his Maſter be
ing obliged to this only in vindicatio
of his Honour, that was engaged in
the taking of this Place, ſince (as he
affirmed) the Duke of *Savoy* had be
gun the Quarrel. Thus for want
of the Aſſiſtance of *France*, *Verſeil* was
ſurrendered

ſurrendered upon Compoſition to the Beſiegers, who kept it ſo long, contrary to the Treaties and Articles of Capitulation that were then made, that none expected ever to ſee it again in the hands of the Duke of *Savoy*. I ſhall not here enlarge on the ſeveral Embaſſies and Negotiations that were managed on this account, ſince that may be better performed by another hand: And as for the reſtitution of the Place to his Highneſs of *Savoy*, Father *Joſeph* can give a more certain Relation thereof than any, ſince it was reſtored upon his Mediation, at a time (as I have ſaid) when every one deſpaired, even the Ancient Miniſters of State themſelves.

The Agent of the Duke of *Florence* was one of thoſe that were engaged in the Cabal at Court addicted to the Intereſts of the Queen-Mother or rather of thoſe that endeavoured under her name to cauſe ſome Commotion in the Kingdom, who amongſt others had two *Florentine* Young Men named *Syti* for his Emiſſaries that had been in the Service of Madam *d'Aucre*. It was well known that he practiſed ſome

ill Offices, and tho his Proceedings were diligently obſerved, yet nothing could be diſcovered but by accident Event: One day he ſent by a Meſſenger of *Nancy* a large Pacquet in which were contained Letters for the Dutcheſs of *Lorrain* and ſome others with whom he maintained a Correſpondence, together with certain Memorials in which were ſpecified the Names of ſeveral Perſons that (as he ſaid) were gained by the care of the Queen-Mother, ſome of whom were near the King, and were in Credit with Monſieur *de Luines*; mention was alſo made therein of the Services of the two Brothers *Syti* and of one called *Durand*: the Meſſenger was charged that if he were purſued, he ſhould ſecretly convey his Pacquet into ſome Buſh, and afterwards ſhould go and take it again; it happened that being on the High-way that bordets on the River *Marne* near *Lagny* he ſaw certain Horſe-men riding after him, and thinking to hide his Pacquet ſecurely, he thruſt it ſo through a Thicket that it fell into the River, afterwards without regarding what became of it he turned out

he Road, and fled for fear of being ta-
en: Monſieur *de Marcheville* as he was
ravelling from *Paris* to *Lorrain* ſaw
his Pacquet floating on the Water,
nd cauſed it to be taken up by one
f his Foot-men; the Inperſcription
eing ſo wet that it could not eaſily be
iſcerned to whom it was directed, he
magined that it was for Monſieur
Deageant, therefore he immediately
iſpatched the ſame Laquey that had
aken it out of the Water to carry it
o him: *M. Deageant* ſoon found
hat it was directed to Perſons that
were ſuſpected, and that the Super-
ſcription was Written by the younger
Syti, whoſe hand he knew, having
formerly recovered ſome of his Wri-
ings upon the Suſpition that happen-
ed concerning him and his Brother:
He brought it to the King who cauſed
it to be read in his preſence, as alſo
the Letters and Memorials therein en-
cloſed, and forthwith ſummoned the
Miniſters of State to meet and delibe-
rate thereupon.

At the ſame time, and very oppor-
tunely, certain Merchants of *Provence*
came to make a complaint to his Ma-
jeſty,

jesty, that the Duke of *Florence* had caused two great Vessels that belonged to them laden with Corn to be seized in the Port of *Legorn* by way of reprisal on occasion of two little Barks, which he said, were taken from some of his Subjects by the *French* on the coast of *Provence*. It was resolved in the Council to send for the Agent of *Florence*, under colour of some Matters of Importance that they had received orders from the King to communicate to him; he soon appeared there, and his Majesty having withdrawn himself, as he entered into the Council-Hall, every one rose up as if they intended to depart; he made his Complements to the Company, which were returned to him, and then *M. de Vair*, Keeper of the Seals, the Chancellor *de Silley* being absent, spake to him to this effect, *Sir, the King hath commanded us to send for you to acquaint you that he hath thought it very strange that your Master should be so bold as to take upon him to seize on two* French *Vessels at* Legorn *by way of reprisal, since he is not ignorant that such Practices are not usual between such petty Princes as he, and*

d ſo potent a King as his Majeſty, at it was very extraordinary, that ter he had thus violated the reſpect e to his Majeſty, he hath not uſed y of the Solemnities requiſite and cu-mary in Repriſals; that the King being ſtly offended at ſuch Proceedings, was ſolved to cauſe him to repent it 'ere ng; and that upon this account, his Majeſty being no longer able to confide in e Duke of Florence, *nor conſequently his Agents, required him to depart hat day from* Paris *and in three days ter out of the Kingdom.* The Agent eplied, that he knew nothing of this epriſal, but that he was very certain hat his Maſter wanted neither Reſpect or Affection to the King, and that if ime were allowed him to diſpatch a Courier to him, he promiſed that he hould bring all manner of ſatisfaction o his Majeſty: Monſieur *du Vair* told im, that the Kings Orders muſt be obeyed, thereupon he went on that very day to *Nancy*, where he ſojourned a great while, continuing his former Practices that he had began in *France*.

Information

Information had been given by t
Syti's, that the *Sieur de Bournonvi*
Brother to the *Baron de Perſan* G
vernour of the *Baſtile*, had deliver
certain diſpatches to a man that w
often and privately, from *Paris*
Blois; who was afterwards diſcover
and taken, being charged with Lett
and Memorials written by *Monſ*
Barbin, then Priſoner in the *Baſ*
to the Queen Mother, deſcribing t
meaſures that ſhe ought to take
regain her Authority with the Kin
and to deſtroy thoſe that had obtain
a ſhare in his Counſels, and that migh
be able to oppoſe this deſign. This w
the cauſe that the Officer of the Guar
was commanded to go into the *Baſtile*
under pretence to ſpeak with anothe
Priſoner, where on a ſudden accordin
to the Orders that he had received i
Writing, he cauſed the Door of th
Sieur Barbin's Chamber to be opened
that he might enter and ſeize on h
Papers, and found him with other
Memorials on the ſame Subject, a
the former but much larger: As ſoo
as he perceived that the Officer took
them away, he cryed out, *Alaſs! I am*
undone

dame, *he that hath been my only ſupt, will ſee in theſe Papers what pains have taken to deſtroy him, but it was ſerve my Miſtreſs.* Theſe Writings ing examined in the Council, it apeared that *Burnonville* had ſuffered imſelf to be corrupted, that he took re of the Letters that the *Sieur Barin* ſent out of the *Baſtile*, and received hoſe that were directed to him: It as alſo inferred from thence, that he *Baron de Perſan* and his Family ere engaged in rhe Service of the Queen Mother, however the King was ſatisfied with taking from him he Government of the *Baſtile*; But as for *Bournonville* againſt whom there were undoubted Proofs, he thought fit to order him to be committed into the hand of juſtice to be brought to his Tryal before the Grand Council, that his Majeſty had appointed to this end, as alſo to try the others that were diſcovered to be of the ſame Faction, as well by the Papers of the *Seiur Barbin*, as by the diſpatches of the Agent of *Florence* above-mentioned, *viz.* The *Sieur de Marſillac*, *Le See* formerly Secretary to the Queen, the two Brothers

thers named *Syti*, and *Durand* a P
ſtan, whom *Monſieur de Luines* h
introduced into the Kings Preſe
to compoſe the Verſes of the B
by whoſe appointment he recei
two thouſand Livers as a reward.

According to the decree made
the Grand Council, *Marſillac* and
See on whoſe behalf *Madam de L*
very much interceded, were acquit
the *Sieur Barbin* was condemned
perpetual baniſhment out of the Ki
dom; the Younger *Syti* received Se
tence to be Hanged, and his El
Brother, and *Durand* to make publ
reparation, and afterwards to be brok
alive on a Wheel; Theſe two h
had each of them an infamous L
bel about them, written with their o
hands againſt his Majeſties Sacred Pe
ſon, in which *Durand* omitted nothi
that might ſerve to repreſent him
the moſt cruel and abominable Prin
that ever lived; the Elder *Syti* findi
it too harſh, had mollified it a litt
however he was thought worthy of th
puniſhment to which he was adjudged
but they had not time to Publiſh thi
Scandalous Pamphlet. Amongſt *D*
rand

nds Papers were found Letters that ured him of the Office of Secretary the Queen Mother, who was high- extolled therein; nevertheleſs it was lieved that ſhe had not read them, nd that ſhe never would have conſen- d, that they ſhould after ſo baſe a anner, ſully the Honour of the ing her Son, whom all Men acknow- dged as one of the moſt pious, moſt ſt and moſt Excellent Princes that er wore a Crown.

As for what relates to the Duke of *Florence*, a ſhew was made of an in- ention to invade his Country, and he egan to be afraid of a Storm, when e heard that Orders were ſent to *Monſieur de Leſdiguiers*, to be ready to ommand an Army of twenty thouſand en in *Italy*, that vaſt ſums of money ere provided to ſet out a conſidera- le number of Ships at *Marſeilles*, and at *Monſieur de Guiſe* was already de- rted to go on Board as Admiral, nd to Act according to his Majeſties Orders: Inſomuch that to allay this empeſt, he diſpatched the *Chevalier uidy* with great diligence to the King, excuſe himſelf on the account of what

what had passed to the prejudice of t
Merchants of *Provence*, of which
protested that he was altogether ig
rant, till he had received an inform
tion thereof in a Letter from his Age
laying the fault on certain Offic
whom he had for that reason cau
to be put in Prison: The *Chevali*
Guidy brought the Merchants al
with him to testifie to his Majesty, th
not only the Vessels and Merchandi
were restored to them, but that th
were also satisfied in full for all cha
ges, damages and interests, and that th
were paid for the expences of their jo
ney to the Court: The Fleet that
prepared by *Monsieur de Guise*, ser
to clear the Coasts of *Provence* of
Pirates of *Algier*, that intercepted th
commerce; and indeed this was
true reason that such a fund was
propriated for their maintenance.

The Incendiaries of the Court havi
as hath been already observed, exa
perated the mind of the Queen wi
two different passions distrust and a
ger, made use of the Proceedings a
bove-related, to cause an absolute in
flammation therein; And she so easily

received

ceived these ill impressions, that she ffered the Intelligences and Plots that ere already promoted in the Kingdom nder her name, daily to encrease, d intended to take a resolution to ithdraw her self privately from *Blois*, d to raise a Party in the Nation by e Power of which she was perswaded, hope to be re-established at Court, ith all the Authority in which she d been heretofore invested.

The King being informed of these rtifices, took all possible care to pre-nt the effect, and to give a true ac-ount of his intentions to the Queen is Mother, which were certainly so ll of sincerity, and so well known to ose, whom he employed in these nportant and most secret Affairs, that one durst make the least motion to im, that never so little reflected on e honour and respect that he required ould be render'd to her, or that nded in any manner whatsoever to nterrupt the good correspondence, that e desired to preserve with her Maje-y; It is also true that none of them t that time were inclined to the con-ary, at last the King seeing that all his

his endeavours proved ineffectual, so
Monsieur de Roissy, an Ancient Coun
sellor of State, to reside with her, for
these two ends, one of which was t
use his utmost efforts to disperse thos
mists of suspition that were cast before
her Eyes, and to dis-intangle her from
those perplexities, in which she had
involved herself by hearkning to the
evil counsels, that were continually pro
posed to her; and the other was, t
have a watchful eye over the action
of those that came near her Per
son, to suggest them to her; His
Majesty also commanded certain
Troops of Horse to be put into a Gar
rison near *Blois*, to keep those in aw
that should attempt to remove the
Queen from thence.

These Orders, and in a Word, all
the Kings Actions relating to the Queen
his Mother, even those that turned to
her greatest advantage and were ap
parently most innocent, were never
theless converted by the factious, into
so many fire-brands to inflame her
anger: But for as much as they saw
that their Plots were discovered, as
soon as they were contrived, and that

ll the projects that they could invent, ere always fruſtrated with prudence nd great Moderation, they imagined hat this proceeded chiefly from the vi-ilancy, induſtry and care of *Monſieur Deageant*, and took a reſolution a-nongſt themſelves to ſet all their En-ins at Work, either to remove or to eſtroy him. There were two Parties, hat for ſome time, were engaged in the ike enterprizes; one of which conſiſted f ſeveral Perſons who being intimate with *Monſieur de Luines*, were perſwa-led that if they could induce him to iſcredit and expel *Deageant*, they might fterwards rule him as they pleaſed, nd might thereby inſinuate them-elves into the Kings favour even to he detriment of *Monſieur de Luines*: The other was managed by the Duke *de Monteleon*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, who had his Emiſſaries at Court, ſome of whom were in ſo great repute with *Monſieur de Luines*, by the means of divers ſecret Springs, that although by the Letters diſpatched from *Spain* to the Duke *de Monteleon*, that were intercepted, and by large Memorials that were ſent to him, the whole intrigue

was

was laid open to *Monsieur de Lui*
nevertheless he suffer'd himself to
deluded by it. These Memorials w
composed after so curious and artifi
al a manner that *Monsieur Deage*
who knew the disposition of *Monsi*
de Luines, that was already inspir
with jealousie by reason of the gr
trust and confidence that the King h
put in him, easily judged what wou
be the event. He acquainted hi
with his thoughts thereupon, and fr
ly protested to him that he was abo
to consider in good earnest how h
might retreat, as he afterwards did, a
suring him, that if he desired to remo
him, he would not oppose it, provid
that he took care that his Conscien
and Honour might not be interest
therein. He performed his promi
to him in this particular; for abou
three Months after, *Monsieur de Lui*
having told him, that the Ancient Mini
sters of State, and all the cheif of hi
Family, Kindred, and Acquaintance
had conceived an extream aversion
and displeasure against him, and tha
they threatned to abandon him, if he
did not depart from his interest; ad-
vise

ed him to forbear coming into the
ivy Council, and that of the diſ-
ches only for fifteen days; in which
would uſe his endeavours to take a-
y theſe jealouſies, earneſtly entrea-
g him in the mean time not to de-
re it to the King, becauſe he was
willing that it ſhould come to his
r, leaſt his Majeſty ſhould be pro-
ked againſt the Miniſters and this
ght cauſe a Diviſion in the Council.
his Artifice was too groſs not be per-
ived, and it was apparent enough
at the deſign was, whilſt he abſtained
om public Employments, to ſlander
d accuſe him falſely before the King:
lothing was left undone to procure
is effect; but his Majeſties generoſi-
was ſo great, that he could not be
evailed with to diſcard a Servant a-
ainſt whom he found nothing alledged,
ut what proceeded from envy or ma-
ce, and one that could not be char-
ed with any Miſ-demeanour. How-
ver *Monſieur Deageant*, who obſer-
ed on the one ſide that he was too
eak to withſtand the ſhock of ſo many,
nd ſuch powerful Enemies that oppo-
ed him, and on the other, that *Monſieur*

de

de Luines had by degrees declined hearken to his Advice, to follow t which was ſuggeſted to him accordi to the different Paſſions of thoſe t conſtantly beſet him, for the moſt p to the damage of the State, jud rightly, that if he ſhould continue the Execution of his Office, he wo be accounted reſponſable for all m carriages that might happen, though had no hand in them, theſe conſider ons obliged him not only to yield to proportions of *Monſieur de Luines*, b alſo to aſſure him that he intended the future altogether to deſiſt fro the tranſaction of any Affairs of St having nevertheleſs repreſented to h divers weighty reaſons to convince h that (as he had formerly told him) had ſuffer'd himſelf to be ſurprized thoſe that were his own Enemies, turbers of the Peace of the Kingdo and diſ-affected to his Majeſties S vice, who might perhaps at ſome ther time require of him an acco of ſeveral important negotiations t he had almoſt brought to perfecti and would be loſt through his retre ſome of which ſhall be hereafter rela in their proper place.

At that very inſtant *Monſieur Deageant*, forbore to appear in Council nd to tranſact any Affairs, and had lſo withdrawn himſelf from Court; ut *Monſieur de Luines*, who had conealed this Plot from the King, cauſed im to believe that he had voluntarily bſented himſelf by reaſon of the jeaouſie of the Miniſters, till he could nd out ſome means to compoſe the ifferences that aroſe amongſt them: And therefore fearing if *Deageant* hould altogether quit his Employnent, leaſt his Majeſty ſhould diſcover is deſign and might take notice theref, he deſired him to remain at Court, nd to ſee him at the uſual hours: He treated him after this manner, that he King might believe that he was lways preſent, and had a hand in all ublic tranſactions, whilſt he endeaoured to perſwade him to give his onſent that he might be removed.

The King by his prudent and geneous conduct had extended his reputaion very far, he was loved by good Men, and feared by evil, his thoughts nd actions were wholly bent to propagate Religion, to cauſe juſtice to

Reign, to repair the Ruins of the State, to Eſtabliſh Peace therein and to impart it to thoſe Neighbours that were in trouble: But the Devil, the Enemy of good Works, perceiving that theſe proceedings tended to the deſtruction of his Kingdom in *Europe*, to put a ſtop to this Courſe, ſtirred up the above-mentioned factions and conſpiracies, that after divers manners changed the Scene of Affairs, and which is worſe, cauſed ſeveral attempts to be made upon his Majeſties Sacred Perſon; he inſtilled into the mind of a Young Man a Native of *Cahors*, whoſe name was concealed, becauſe he was deſcended from an Honourable Family that was well-effected to the King's Service,) moſt wicked and damnable deſigns, to Execute which, he came to *Paris*, and was thus diſcovered. On *Eaſter* day in the Morning in the Year 1618. This Young Man went into the Convent of the *Cordeliers*, and enquired whether there were among them any Fathers of the Province of *Guienne*, thereupon one was ſhewed to him in the infirmery, named *Arnoux*, he accoſted him, and after ſome diſ-

courſe,

courſe, deſired him to hear him in Confeſſion, in which he accuſed himſelf, ſaying, *that he had ſome thoughts that he ſhould be well pleaſed if the King, Queen and Monſieur the Kings Brother were dead, and that he had a mind, if it ſeemed good to him, to kill them and three other Princes.* Theſe were the very Words that the *Cordelier* cauſed him to repeat to him upon the ſpot, telling him that before he gave him abſolution, he would conſider them well, and would talk with him in particular about them, which he did at firſt in the *Cloiſter*, and afterwards in his Chamber where he brought him, and there having fully examined him concerning this Diabolical Imagination, he found that he was a Perſon capable of committing all manner of wickedneſs, and that inſtead of ſhewing any contrition for ſo abominable a thought, he ſeemed always obſtinately to perſiſt therein. This good Friar fearing leaſt ſome miſchief might enſue, if it were not prevented, entreated him to tarry a little in the Chamber, whilſt he went into the Library to turn over certain Caſuiſts, in order to reſolve his

doubts on the Subject of his Confe
ſion: He took this opportunity to ac
quaint *Monſieur Deageant* with wha
had happened, relating to him (as he
ſaid) not that which had been ſpoke
in Confeſſion, becauſe that was forbid
den, but ſeveral paſſages that he had
heard from the Mouth of this Young
Man in other diſcourſes with him:
Monſieur Deageant after he had com
mended his zeal, deſired him to go
and entertain him, and to invite him
dinner in his own Chamber, or
he refuſed it, to accompany him to his
Lodgings, till an Officer were ſent to
apprehend him. The Miniſters of
State were immediately aſſembled, and
according to their Advice this Young
Man was put into the *Baſtile*, and in
Cheſt that was in the Chamber where
he lay, his Confeſſion was found con
taining theſe wicked thoughts, with
ſeveral other horrible abomina
tions, which being viewed by the Pri
vy Counſellors, they conſidered that
foraſmuch as there was no other Proof
againſt him but his own Confeſſion
and the report of the Confeſſor, they
ought on ſeveral accounts to act cir
cumſpectly

cumſpectly in ſuch Caſes, and fearing on the other ſide leaſt the King ſhould be troubled, and it ſhould be made known to the World that any had conſpired againſt his life, they thought it convenient to keep him a cloſe Priſoner, and that no rumour ſhould be ſpread abroad touching this matter. They to whoſe cuſtody he was committed, and that obſerved his behaviour, reported that he would often talk like a mad man, and one that was deſperately intent upon ſome miſcheif. *Monſieur Deageant*, being ſoon after diſcharged from the managing of Public Affairs, his as well as many others, was neglected; inſomuch that the Miniſters without recollecting (as is to be ſuppoſed) the cauſe of his confinement, and without enquiring into it, ordered him to be ſet at liberty, as alſo were ſome others that were impriſoned in the ſame place on ſlight occaſions. They repented it afterwards, being informed who he was, and would have cauſed him to be taken again, but to no purpoſe. On the third day in *Eaſter*, the *Cordelier* that had diſcovered him, was (as is thought) Poyſoned in the Con-

vent, the Physitians with whose Advice he was carefully assisted, observed all the signs of a subtil Poyson, that would soon have dispatched him, if he had not been of a very strong constitution, and had not found such speedy and effectual relief: As soon as he was cured, he was sent back again into his *Convent*, and during the Seige of *Montauban*, he served as an *Almoner*, where he fell sick and dyed.

The Devil having failed in this attempt resolved 'ere long to try another. Amongst the Pages of the lesser Stable, there was one for whom the King had a more particular respect, and who upon this account attended on Horseback almost always when his Majesty went a Hunting. The Master of the Horse having on a certain day, ordered him to mount according to the usual custom, he fell a weeping and entreated him that he would be pleased to excuse him, affirming that ever since the last time that they Hunted, he was troubled with somewhat that incessantly urged him to kill the King, that the more he strove to resist this temptation, the more he was tormented with it,

t, without being able to ſleep, or to enjoy any peace in his mind; and that he had had recourſe to Prayer, Confeſſion and the Sacrament, but could not get rid of a thought, that he deteſted as much as Hell it ſelf: He fell on his knees at his feet, beſeeching him to take care of him, and not to permit him to come near the King, leaſt the evil Spirit ſhould compel him to commit the execrable Fact to which he was prompted againſt his Will: The Maſter of the Horſe cauſed him to be examined by two learned Divines, and a Phyſitian to diſcover whether this perturbation might not proceed from Melancholy; they avoucked the contrary, and that the Page appeared to be of a good natural conſtitution; devout and ſound in body and mind, his imagination only excepted, that was hurt by the malignant ſuggeſtion of the Devil with whom he ſeemed to be poſſeſſed; he afterwards came and made a report thereof to a private Aſſembly of the Miniſters of State, who were of opinion that no mention ought to be made of this Affair, for the ſame reaſons that have been produced in the

Preceding Paragraph, and that th
Page ſhould be committed to the cuſto
dy of ſome Perſon appointed to con
duct him to the Citadel of *Calais*, where
the Governour was to be commanded
to entertain him, and not to permit
him to depart till he had received fur
ther orders; this was put in execution,
and I know not what became of him
ſince, becauſe I had retired from the
Court.

About the ſame time a certain *French*
Man, that had lived in *Spain* about
fourteen Years came from *Portugal* to
the Court, and made application to
Monſieur de Luxemburg lately Deceaſed,
the Brother of *Monſieur de Luines*,
whom he acquainted that he came on
purpoſe to give information of a mat
ter that he thought was of great conſe
quence in relation to the Kings Perſon,
affirming, that being very intimate with
the Governour of a Sea-port Town
the name of which I do not remember,
this Man believing him to be a *Spa
ard*, had often ſhewed him an *Indian*
Youth that had a Steel Croſs-bow, ſo
little that it might be put into his Pock
ket, which he could draw ſo dextrouſly
th

that he never failed to ſhoot twenty or twenty five ſhot within the compaſs of a penny, with a ſharp Arrow that entered with great force, and very far into the board that was ſet up as a mark, and that he was employed at other times in learning Languages, and more eſpecially the *French* above all others, without permitting him to go out of the Fortreſs, nor ſo much as out of the Tower, where ſix Souldiers were appointed for his Guard: This giving him an occaſion to ſuſpect that there was ſome ſiniſter deſign in agitation againſt his Country, excited in him a deſire to penetrate into it as far as he could; inſomuch that being on a certain day in the *Indians* Chamber with the Governours Secretary (who as his Maſter had done, took him to be a native of *Spain*) and having asked him what they intended to do with this Foreigner that was kept there ſo long; he replied, *that it was better to maintain one deſperate and reſolute Traytor than a great Army, that ſuch a one uſually did more execution, and did not coſt ſo much; and that he could not be ignorant, that this was a Maxim of the Spaniſh Politicks.* Therefore from this

and from other passages that he observed elsewhere, he concluded it to be an undoubted truth, that the *Indian* was thus exercised and guarded, that he might be hereafter employed to perpetrate some villanous enterprize in *France*: He earnestly insisted that this matter should not be communicated to the Kings Council, only to some of them in private, whose fidelity and capacity was well known, and that if some one were chosen that might be trusted, and that could speak the *Spanish* Tongue fluently, he could prevail so far as to cause him to be admitted into the Garrison of the *Fortress*, and perhaps into the Guard of the *Indian's* Tower, where he might see the truth of that which he had related, and that they might advise together concerning the measures that were to be taken to destroy this Man; in case they could perceive that any progress had been made in the design, for which he judged that he was entertained after this manner; thereupon such a Person was provided as he required, who was furnished with a peculiar Cypher or Character to write down the particulars that he should observe concerning these occurrences in

rences; he sent divers Letters that confirmed all that the other had reported, and urged with much importunity that his *Indian* ought to be dispatched, and that it might be easily effected with a little Money, by the means of some of those that belonged to his Guard; this was not long after actually put in execution: A Gentleman that faithfully served the King in *Spain*, was charged to observe these transactions, and gave an account that the two Men that were sent thither, had punctually performed their promise: I can certainly avouch the truth of this Affair, since the sums of Money that were paid to keep it secret were taken out of my Chest, a considerable part of which is yet due to me, because I was dismissed from the managing of public Negotiations, during the time that this was in agitation.

Before I proceed to discourse of those passages that came to my knowledge, after I was thus discharged from my employment, I thought it not amiss succinctly to relate some particulars touching Foreign Affairs, a true account of which perhaps hath not been exhibited elsewhere: It is certain that

when

when the King took the Reins of th
Government of his Kingdom into h
own hands, the Court of *Rome* incl
ned more to the ſide of *Spain*, than t
that of *France*; Cardinal *Bourgure* th
Popes Nephew privately encourag
this party againſt ours, and to engag
himſelf therein, concluded with the *Sp*
niſh Ambaſſador the Marriage of th
Prince *de Sulmone* which hath be
ſince conſummated. *Monſieur De*
geant perceiving that they to whom th
adminiſtration of the tranſactions a
broad, was committed, did not Ad
viſe the King to get an intereſt at th
Court, that was always able to cauſ
notable revolutions in the Affairs o
Chriſtendom, entreated his Majeſty t
permit him to endeavour to accom
pliſh a deſign that he had contrived
for this purpoſe: He was ſo fortunat
as to obtain a conſiderable eſteem wit
the Pope and the Cardinal his Nephew
and Cardinal *Bentivoglio*, being the
in *France*, wrought good impreſſion
upon them by his diſpatches; which
procured him great Credit, and ver
much facilitated his enterprize, he wa
alſo favoured with the great reputatio
that the King daily acquir'd, and by
th

he refusal of the *Spaniards* to restore *Verseil*, contrary to the re-iterated promises that they had made, by the Treaties that were concluded through the Mediation of the Pope and his Majesty; from whence the Court of *Rome* inferred, that the *Spaniards* designed to enlarge their Dominions in *Italy*, to the damage of the other Potentates, and particularly of his Holiness. Thereupon a Treaty of Alliance was promoted between the House of *Bourguere* and that of *France*, and to make it more firm and durable a match was propounded between the Duke of *Sulmone* and *Mademoiselle de Verneuil*, who was afterwards Married to the Duke *de la Valette*. This overture being made to Cardinal *Bourguere*, and several reasons and advantages represented that were proper to perswade him; he declared that he did not dislike the Proposition, that he would communicate it to his Holiness, and that he would in the mean time hold the Marriage in suspense that was Prosecuted by the Ambassador of *Spain*, between the Prince *de Sulmone*, and the party whom he hath since taken to Wife: But that he was obliged to say that *France* would not reap the Fruits

that

that they expected from this Treaty though it should succeed; unless the consent of Cardinal *Aldobrandini* could be obtained, whose power equalled, if not surpassed, that of the House of *Bourgeois*, that he would not fail to joyn with *Spain* as soon as he should see this union proposed; that the number of the Cardinals of his Faction, being augmented with those that were the Subjects of *Spain*, would always prevail in the Conclave and in the Consistory; and therefore that they would be continually opposed and overpowered, notwithstanding all that might happen to the advantage of *France*, whereas if the King could unite these two Powers, nothing could hinder him for the future, from obtaining all manner of Credit and Power in the Court of *Rome*, even to that degree, that when the Pope should dye, he might cause one to be chosen of the *French* Nation. A promise was made to him, to make an attempt upon the hopes of good success, and he was assured, that it should be his own fault, if his party were not strengthned with his Majesties Authority against that of *Spain* and the Family of *Aldobrandini* that was almost extinct.

A Marriage was then treated be-

tween

een Monſieur the Prince of *Pied-*
nt and Madam the Kings Siſter;
onſieur *Deageant* was one of thoſe
hom his Majeſty thought fit to em-
oy more particularly therein, who
ok this opportunity to perſwade the
uke of *Savoy* to endeavour to en-
ge Cardinal *Aldobrandini* in the
rench Intereſts, without declaring to
im any thing that had paſſed between
im and Cardinal *Bourguere*; he was
rther urged with the hopes that by
ecting this, he might cauſe himſelf
be elected King of the *Romans*, and
om thence might be advanced to the
mpire. *James* I. late King of *Great*
ritain inſtead of inciting the Prince
alatine his Son-in-Law, diſſwaded
im from it, and was of opinion that
he Duke of *Savoy* ought rather to be
garded. One of the *Engliſh* Mini-
ers of State imparted this to Mon-
eur *Deageant*, that he might inform
he King thereof, and might induce
im to proſecute this Deſign, as being
he beſt and moſt ſure means to pull
own the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to eſtabliſh
eace amongſt the Eſtates of *Europe*,
nd to prevent the Commotions that
ere ready to break forth in *Germany*.

This

This Propoſition was approved the Duke of *Savoy*, who wanted ther Courage nor Ambition: he th fore reſolved to ſollicite Cardinal *dobrandini* on this account and miſed much from the ſtrict A and Friendſhip that was betwixt th but he feared leaſt he ſhould with ſome difficulty therein, bec this Cardinal, as to his preſent C dition at *Rome*, was able to hold Ballance even in the Conclave in the Conſiſtory; but that he m be over-matched by the Faction *Bourguere*; that would be fortified the *Spaniards* as ſoon as they ſh ſee him inclined to *France*; wh was the ſame conſideration that reſtrained *Bourguere* with reſpect to *dobrandini*, as hath been already ſerved. A promiſe was thereupon m to the ſaid Duke that all poſſible forts ſhould be uſed to gain Cardi *Bourguere*.

It hath been above related that *Deageant* contrived an Enterprize gainſt *Rochel* with an Officer that the charge of the Fortifications of t City; this Man had given Inform on to the Inhabitants, that for the

cu

rity of the Place it was neceſſary to
ſe a Bulwark on that ſide next the
arbour, and having received orders
take care that a good quantity of
rth ſhould be carried thither, for
at purpoſe, left a ſpace open through
hich ſeven Men might enter in front,
is gap was filled up at Night with a
w Turfs that might be eaſily tram-
ed upon and overturned; but that
e might gain time to prepare all
ings requiſite for the Execution of
is Deſign, he prolonged the finiſhing
this Work. Another Inhabitant of
chel that guarded the Tower of the
antern on the ſame ſide, treated in
ke manner with Monſieur *Deageant*
the ſame time, to open a paſſage
to the City, which he had cut
hrough the Stones and afterwards fil-
d with Earth, and was ſo wide that
o Men might march therein in
ont: The other Officer and he, with-
ut knowing one another Intentions
iſſted, that the King having put a
rong Garriſon into Fort *Lewes*, that
as near the City, might re-enforce
as occaſion required, and might
ithout any difficulty at the return of
he tide, cauſe a detatchment of a
conſiderable

conſiderable number of Soldiers t
might be ſufficient to perform this E
terprize, to advance by the way t
they ſhould ſhew, without being p
ceived by the Sentinels. Monſ
Deageant to be aſſured of this, ſent
Engineer in whom he could confi
that at two ſeveral Nights ente
through the above mentioned Paſſag
and reported that the project was
fallible, and not long after acquain
the King and Monſieur *de Luines* w
it: Thereupon a debate aroſe in t
Privy Council, whether in caſe
opportunity ſhould be offered to ſ
priſe *Rochel*, the King ſhould lay h
on it, and it was carried in the affir
tive, though at that time there wa
full Peace, ſince the *Rochellers* a
their particular were continually Fac
ous and in Rebellion. There were n
then privy to the Deſign, but the Ki
Monſieur *de Luines*, the two Under
kers, the Workman that was ſent
view the Places, and Monſieur *Deage*
but afterwards Monſieur *de Luines* p
ſwaded the Perſon that managed t
Affair at the Tower of the Lante
to introduce Monſieur *de Auriac* Qua
ter-Maſter of the Army lately d
ceal

ſed, to ſee whether it could be ef-
ed, forbidding him to make any
ntion thereof to Monſieur *Deageant*:
nſieur *de Auriac* declared, that he
l ſeen every thing after the ſame
nner as was repreſented, but that
many Soldiers as would be requiſite
ake the City, could not paſs through
t Tower, unleſs the other Attempt
e vigorouſly proſecuted at the ſame
ne; this difficulty aroſe by reaſon
the abſence of the other Officer,
o was in *Rochel* and had treated
h none but Monſieur *Deageant*,
hout whom Monſieur *de Luines*
ended that theſe Enterprizes ſhould
performed, that the Honour of
m might be attributed to him; he
red alſo if any ſucceſs ſhould happen
on the Negotiation of Monſieur
ageant, leſt he ſhould obtain fur-
r Credit and Favour with the King.
hus all proceedings in this Matter
ing delayed, no other Effect was
oduced but the Death of him that
ed at the Tower by the Lantern,
ho being ſent into the City of Mon-
ur *de Luines* to endeavour to induce
e Officer to treat with none but him,
d to deſiſt from conferring any
longer

longer with Monſieur *Deageant*, w
diſcovered, upon the advice that
certain noble Man to whom Monſi
de Luines had revealed this Def
had given to the Mayor; inſom
that he was Condemned and Execut
Upon this account the Officer fl
and having related all theſe Circu
ſtances to Monſieur *Deageant*, depa
ed to *Rome*, not thinking himſelf ſa
in *France*. The Jealouſy of Monſi
de Luines, and the removing of M
ſieur *Deageant* were the only Obſtac
that hindered the King from becom
abſolute Maſter of *Rochel* at that tim

During the Employment of M
ſieur *Deageant*, no other Affair
conſequence were tranſacted in *Ita*
but that of the Duke of *Florence*
bove mentioned; the Marriage of t
Prince of *Piedmont*; the differen
between the Dukes of *Savoy* a
Mantua, of which the King was A
bitrator, and the Accommodation b
tween the King of *Spain* and the Du
of *Savoy*; And it would be needl
for me to enlarge on them, ſince th
are many that are able to produ
larger Memorials than I can; as f
the laſt, Father *Joſeph* can give a m
accou

count thereof, ſince he was ſent into
ain on purpoſe to cauſe the Treaty
be put in Execution, that was made
r the reſtitution of *Verſeil.*

I ſhall only add one particular paſ-
ge that happened to my Knowledge,
hich perhaps may be thought worth
e obſerving, Cardinal *Ludoviſio*,
no was afterwards promoted to the
ntificate, negotiated for the Pope
the aforeſaid Accommodation, and
onſieur *de Leſdiguiers* was one of
oſe whom the King had employed
erein: The Treaty being concluded,
onſieur *de Leſdiguiers* went to take
ave of the Cardinal, and amongſt
her Complements, wiſhed him the
e Mitre; he ſmiled and made him
is anſwer, *Will you promiſe me to*
come a Catholic when I ſhall be Pope?
s certainly, replied Monſieur *de Leſ-*
iguiers, who ſeeing him very Ancient,
nd the laſt of the Cardinals could
ot imagine that he could attain to
is Supreme Dignity; however in a
ttle time he was placed in St. *Peters*
hair, and long after diſpatched a
rief to Monſieur *de Leſdiguiers* to
ut him in mind of his promiſe, to
erform which he was already in-
clined,

clined, as ſhall be hereafter obſer
he ſent an anſwer to this Brief, fi
reſpect, and even made uſe of
terms of *moſt Holy Father* and *his H*
neſs, notwithſtanding the Re
ſtrances that the Deputies of the
formed Religion, and the Conſi
of *Lyons* from whence he wrote,
hibited to him on this occaſion.

There were alſo certain Treati
agitation concerning the Affairs of
Valtoline, which were diſannulled
the *Venetians* at the very firſt overt
but becauſe I knew not the ſucceſ
Events I ſhall make no mention
them here; And as for *Spain*, exc
ing the Tranſactions that related to
compoſing of the differences bet
them and the Duke of *Savoy*, th
was no other matter of moment
pending between the two Crowns, a
Peace hath been maintained in
ſpight of the mutual Antipathies
of theſe two Nations one againſt an
ther, and the different Intereſts of th
Kings.

There aroſe about that time a c
tain conteſt with *England*; the Am
baſſador of *France* was come back a
left *le Cler* his Secretary to act in h
ſtea

d, who proceeded ſo far, that a lution was taken to treat him ewhat ſeverely, he thereupon drew himſelf, and having ſent an res to the King of what paſſed; received a Command to find out e means to return, which he after-rds did; there was alſo an Ambaſ-or from *England* with the King, o upon notice that the other of *ance* was in the Kingdom, gave or-s that he ſhould ſpeedily depart, e, contrary to the Law of Nations, Maſter had abuſed his. The Duke *Savoy* who kept a good Correſ-ndence in *England*, and treated re about the Marriage of his Son, ping that theſe two Kings being ted together, would aſſiſt him much obtaining the Crown, that had en propounded to him, interpoſed, d took much pains to reconcile em, ſince their differences were pro-ced on a very ſlight occaſion.

The principal difficulty conſiſted in is Point, which of them ſhould firſt nd his Ambaſſador. The King al-dged that ſince there was no compo-ion between the two Crowns touch-g precedency, the *Engliſh* having always

always yielded it to the *French*, the King of *England* having ob his Majesty to recal his Agent, it longed to him to send his Ambass first into *France*: The King of *land*. did not dispute about the m of Composition, but pretended he had not treated the Agent of *Fr* after so rude a manner, that he o to have withdrawn himself; that was highly offended that his was back without any lawful Cause, and this offence could not be redressed by sending a *French* Ambassador excuse it after the arrival of wh he would cause his to depart. At it was agreed that the two Kings sho nominate their respective Amba dors, that the *English* should first over the Sea, and that as soon as had given notice of his Arrival *France*, the King should order hi set forward; the first being active, made so great haste, that soon as he landed in *France*, he velled to the Court, and rema there some time before the later b his Journey.

An amicable Correſpondence hath
en ſince maintained between the
o Crowns. The King of *England*
on the recommendation of our King
d often mitigate and abate the ordi-
ry rigorous proceedings againſt the
man Catholicks in that Country:
e was alſo very well pleaſed with the
opoſitions that were privately of-
'd to him on behalf of his Majeſty,
nding to re-unite him to the boſom
the Church: inſomuch, that after
ne reiterated Conferences that were
naged to that effect in the King's
eſence, without communicating any
ng thereof in his Council, leſt the
ect being made known, ſhould be
ſtructed or prevented, the Arch-
hop of *Embrun* made a Voyage into
gland, as it were without any deſign,
he habit, and under the name of a
unſellor in the Parliament of *Gre-*
le, whom curioſity had induced to
England: he had no ſooner ſet his
t on Land at *Dover*, but the Duke
Buckingham came to meet him, and
ing ſaluted him-, whiſpered him
s in the Ear; Sir, *You that call your*
a Counſellor of Grenoble, *being the*

Arch-Biſhop of Embrun, *are very w come into theſe Dominions: you need change your Name, nor conceal your Q lity; for you ſhall receive nothing Honour here, and eſpecially from King my Maſter, who hath a very p ticular eſteem for you.* Indeed, the K of *England* treated him very honou bly, granted him ſeveral Favours behalf of the Catholicks, and e permitted him to adminiſter the S crament of Confirmation to them the Houſe of the Ambaſſadour *France*, where there was a great Co the doors being open. There w near eighteen thouſand perſons t received this Sacrament, without ving any thing ſaid to them, in Entry, at the Door, or elſewhere; though there was a great concourſe the *Engliſh* people in the ſtreet, ſaw this Ceremony performed. D ring the time that he reſided there, had ſeveral Conferences with King; who being ſatisfied as to all points in Controverſie, wrote a l Letter to the Pope, by a Catho Gentleman his Subject, whom he pr ſent to him on purpoſe, in which

ackno

knowledged him as the Vicar Gene-
of *Jesus Christ* on Earth, as the
niversal Father of the Christians,
d the chief of all Catholicks, assuring
m, that after he had taken care of
ose things to which he had agreed,
would openly declare himself; in
e mean time he promised not to
ffer any search to be made in his
ngdom after Priests that were sent
his Holiness or the most Christian
ng, provided they were not *Jesuits*,
whom he protested that he could
confide for divers Reasons; prin-
ally because he accounted them as
Authors of the Gunpowder Trea-
, by which they had designed to
w him up as he sat in the Parlia-
nt-House: In his Letter amongst
er things, he entreated the Pope to
chsafe that the Goods of the
urch that were entred into the Pa-
nony of the principal Families of
land should not be taken from
m; but on the contrary, that they
uld be permitted to possess them,
use otherwise great troubles and
motions would ensue; he affirm'd
reover, that nothing could detain

Arch-Biſhop of Embrun, *are very* [illegible] *come into theſe Dominions: you need* [illegible] *change your Name, nor conceal your Qu*[illegible] *lity; for you ſhall receive nothing* [illegible] *Honour here, and eſpecially from* [illegible] *King my Maſter, who hath a very* [illegible] *ticular eſteem for you.* Indeed, the K[illegible] of *England* treated him very honou[illegible] bly, granted him ſeveral Favours [illegible] behalf of the Catholicks, and ev[illegible] permitted him to adminiſter the S[illegible] crament of Confirmation to them [illegible] the Houſe of the Ambaſſadour [illegible] *France*, where there was a great Co[illegible] the doors being open. There we[illegible] near eighteen thouſand perſons t[illegible] received this Sacrament, without [illegible] ving any thing ſaid to them, in [illegible] Entry, at the Door, or elſewhere; [illegible] though there was a great concourſe [illegible] the *Engliſh* people in the ſtreet, t[illegible] ſaw this Ceremony performed. D[illegible] ring the time that he reſided there, [illegible] had ſeveral Conferences with [illegible] King; who being ſatisfied as to all [illegible] points in Controverſie, wrote a l[illegible] Letter to the Pope, by a Catho[illegible] Gentleman his Subject, whom he pr[illegible] ſent to him on purpoſe, in which [illegible] ackno[illegible]

knowledged him as the Vicar Gene-
of *Jesus Christ* on Earth, as the
niversal Father of the Christians,
d the chief of all Catholicks, assuring
m, that after he had taken care of
ose things to which he had agreed,
would openly declare himself; in
e mean time he promised not to
ffer any search to be made in his
ngdom after Priests that were sent
his Holiness or the most Christian
ng, provided they were not *Jesuits*,
whom he protested that he could
confide for divers Reasons; prin-
ally because he accounted them as
Authors of the Gunpowder Trea-
, by which they had designed to
w him up as he sat in the Parlia-
nt-House: In his Letter amongst
er things, he entreated the Pope to
chsafe that the Goods of the
urch that were entred into the Pa-
nony of the principal Families of
land should not be taken from
m; but on the contrary, that they
uld be permitted to possess them,
ause otherwise great troubles and
motions would ensue; he affirm'd
reover, that nothing could detain

him from making a publick Profeſſi
of the Catholick Religion immedia
ly, but the deſire he had to gain t
King of *Denmark* his Brother-in-l
whom he had to that end, but und
another pretence, ſolicited to co
over into *England*, where he hoped
convert him: that by doing this
ſhould be able to eſtabliſh peace in
Dominions, which otherwiſe co
hardly be maintained; and that th
two being joined together in the ſa
deſign, would draw after them
moſt all the *Northern* Countries: T
Duke of *Buckingham* and the Gen
man whom he ſent to *Rome*, were
only perſons that were his Subje
to whom he diſcourſed theſe Int
tions: The Duke had promiſed
follow him, and indeed made a co
ſiderable progreſs therein; but
Death of King *James* that happe
during this Negotiation prevente
effect, at which his Holineſs and
King were very much troubled.

The King of Great *Britain* alw
ſhewed a great averſion to the de
of the Prince *Palatine* his Son-in-l
and an extream deſire to cauſe

D

uke of *Savoy* to be made King of the
mans; he ſolicited *M. Deageant* du-
ng his Employment at Court to en-
avour to incite the King to this, and
perſuade him to make uſe of his In-
reſt with the Electoral Princes that
ere his Friends, as he intended to
with thoſe that were his, promiſing
ſo to raiſe Forces to aſſiſt him in his
ection and Enſtalment.

The Affairs of the *Low Countries* re-
ained in their ordinary courſe: It is
ue indeed, that the *Spaniards* in *Flan-*
rs had determined to renew an old
uarrel by digging a certain Channel
er *Calais*, in thoſe Lands that were
diſpute between the two Eſtates;
t the King oppos'd it, declaring that
would hinder the work by force of
rms: ſome Conferences were holden
this account by the neighbouring
fficers on both ſides, but they took
effect; however the *Spaniards* de-
ted from their Undertaking. The
ing of *Sweden* obtained leave of the
ng to levy certain *French* Troops
his Service, that were employed in
e War, in which he was then en-
ged.

The Duke of *Lorrain*, who was yet only Prince of *Vaudemont*, reſided ſome time at Court, where he received all manner of demonſtrations of the King's Favour and good Will, who defended him in a Quarrel that arose between him and the Count of Soiſſons, and took a particular care of his Affairs; inſomuch that when he propoſed to marry the Heireſs of *Lorrain*, His Majeſty afforded him his aſſiſtance, tho ſome were of a contrary Opinion: indeed no Opportunity was offered wherein he could oblige him, but he did it affectionately, being very much inclined to love him. However, Divine Juſtice hath permitted him to be puniſhed for his unparallel'd ingratitude to the King almoſt aſſoon as he had arrived to the higheſt pitch of his power: The D. of *Vaudemont* his Father, who never was well affected to *France*, very early implanted the ſeeds of those pernicious Principles in his mind, that have ſince produced ſuch bitter fruit in his Family, and have at laſt been the cauſe of its ruin.

As for the Affairs of *Germany*, where the King took on himſelf the Admi-

ſtra-

ration of the Government of his Kingdom, they were ſufficiently embroiled; the two Parties, the Catholick and the Proteſtant, had already araſſed one another in ſeveral places; e Duke of *Bavaria* hoped to attain the Empire, being animated by the Counſel of the *Jeſuits*, who to that nd had adviſed him to engage in his tereſt the principal Officers that had rved the Emperour, and were lately sbanded; as alſo to cauſe all neceſry proviſions to be made for the xecution of this Deſign. The Prince *alatine* on the other ſide, being exted by his own Ambition, and by the reateſt part of the Proteſtants, and ery much importuned by the Duke *Bouillon*, ſuffered himſelf to be deyed with the ſame project of aſpiring the Empire, and proſecuted it vigoouſly: Both Parties ſeeing *France* enying a profound Peace, and their ing ready to mount on Horſe-back, turn the Scales to the ſide that he ould think fit to favour, diligently ught to make an Alliance with him: he King's Council was divided thereon; ſome thought it convenient that

he ſhould promote the Enterpriſe
the Duke of *Bavaria*, neverthel
without declaring it openly: Oth
on the contrary, were of Opinion th
he ought to remain Neuter, and wi
the Forces that he had in the Field
march towards *Metz*, that appea
ing formidable to both Parties, h
might be ready to lay hold on all a
vantages that ſhould be offered, whi
conſiſted amongſt other things
counter-ballancing the Houſe of *A*
ſtria, that apparently deſigned to ex
it ſelf to the detriment of all the Po
tentates of *Europe*; and in caſe matte
ſhould be diſpoſed to a Peace, in ende
vouring to become Arbitrator thereof.

Moreover, there happened anoth
occaſion that required the King's Pre
ſence at *Metz*, an Information ha
been given of the ſecret Correſpon
dence between M. d' *Eſpernon* and th
Queen-Mother, that was at laſt ma
manifeſt by her departure from *Blois*
It was known alſo that the Duke o
Bouillon had promiſed to join with th
Party, and that under colour of for
fying the Garriſon of *Metz*, he inten
ed to cauſe Soldiers to be admitt
therein

herein, to the end that in the midſt of the Combuſtions that he ſaw were ready to break forth, with the aſſiſtance of them and ſome other Inhabitants that were at his Devotion, he might attempt to make himſelf Maſter of the place, to annex it to the Principality of *Sedan*; inſomuch that the King to ſecure this City, and to reſcue it from the power of thoſe that were very induſtrious in ſtrengthening themſelves in their Conſpiracies againſt him, was reſolved to proceed to the execution of an infallible Enterpriſe, that had been projected at that time when M. *d' Eſpernon* began firſt to be ſuſpected; in order to the performance of which, certain Troops were quartered near that City under another pretence. This Stratagem was then very privately managed, for the King and one of his Privy-Counſellors were only privy to it, his Majeſty not being willing to diſcover it even to M. *de Luines*; Becauſe (ſaid he) he knew not how to keep a Secret.

Amongſt the Nobility that adhered to the Factions that were raiſed in the Kingdom under the name of the

he ſhould promote the Enterpriſe of the Duke of *Bavaria*, neverthele without declaring it openly: Othe on the contrary, were of Opinion th he ought to remain Neuter, and wi the Forces that he had in the Field t march towards *Metz*, that appea ing formidable to both Parties, h might be ready to lay hold on all ad vantages that ſhould be offered, whic conſiſted amongſt other things i counter-ballancing the Houſe of *Au ſtria*, that apparently deſigned to exa it ſelf to the detriment of all the Po tentates of *Europe*; and in caſe matte ſhould be diſpoſed to a Peace, in ende vouring to become Arbitrator thereof.

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Amongſt the Nobility that adhered to the Factions that were raiſed in the Kingdom under the name of the

Queen-Mother, endeavours were uſed to introduce the whole Body, or at leaſt the principal Members of the Profeſſors of the Reformed Religion, who were always very watchful to take advantages upon any diſſention in the State. This was the cauſe that detained the King in *Paris* or the places adjacent, and prevented his Journey to *Metz*, fearing leſt the Incendiaries ſhould grow more numerous and potent in his abſence

The Artifices of thoſe that favored theſe Conſpiracies, and others that made uſe of them to ruin M. *de Luines*, and to get into his place, prevailed ſo far over him as to perſuade him to believe, that every thing that was told him concerning them, was frivolous and that there were no ſuch Plots or Agitation: Inſomuch, that ten days before the Queen-Mother went from *Blois*, M. *Deageant*, who (as hath been ſaid) had no ſhare in the tranſaction of Affairs, but remained as yet in *Paris*, according to the deſire of M. de *Luines*, having brought to him an Information that he had received from a Gentleman of good Credit, con-

cern-

cerning the design of this departure, and the manner how it was to be performed; he despised it, saying it was a Dream and a Chimera: However, M. *Deageant* failed not after four days were passed to give him a new Account, that came from another person of Quality his intimate Friend, and one that was very well affected to the King's Service, who had hearkened to the Enterprise, with an intent rather to be serviceable in revealing it, than to do any mischief: But M. *du Luines* treated him in this Rencounter, after the same manner as he had done in the preceeding, being possessed with an Opinion that had been wrought on his mind, that *Deageant* had invented this piece of News to procure some advantage to himself, and to endeavour by this means to recover his favour. M. *Deageant* had a just cause to be offended, if his affection to his Master's service, and to the particular welfare of M. *de Luines*, with whom he had lived in strict Amity, had not restrained him; but preferring his Duty before any other resentment, he insisted as much as possibly he could,

could, to perſuade him to adviſe the King to prevent (as he might eaſily do) an action that would infallibly kindle a Civil War; but perceiving that he could not convince him of the Truth of this Relation, he urged him at leaſt for his own Security to propound it to the Council that was to be aſſembled at that very hour, becauſe otherwiſe the Counſellors themſelves would be the firſt that ſhould accuſe him of Negligence, in caſe the Enterprize ſhould take effect. He promiſed to do it, and at the breaking up of this Council that was holden at *Paris*, he told him that all the Miniſters were impoſed on in this matter, and that they ought not to be any longer amuzed thereby.

The Gentleman that had ſent the ſecond Advice, ſeeing that it was not regarded, and being credibly informed of the reſolution that was taken for the departure of the Queen-Mother from the Caſtle of *Blois*, with the Retinue, Order, Manner and other particular Circumſtances of the Action, rode Poſt himſelf, to give a certain account thereof, thinking that his Words would be more prevalent than his Letters: He arrived

arrived on the Thurſday preceeding the above-mentioned Departure. M. *Deageant* brought him to St. *Germain*, whither the King was gone to divert himſelf for ſome Days with Walking, and preſented him before M. *de Luines*, who would not ſo much as hear him, altho he offered to undergoe any Puniſhment that ſhould be inflicted on him, if he could not juſtify every Particular that he had averred.

The Truth ſoon appeared, for on the Saturday following, about three of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Sieur *de Prè*, a Gentleman that belonged to the King, and had a Houſe at *Blois*, brought the News that between Friday Night and Saturday Morning the Queen-Mother was removed after the ſame manner as had been deſcribed to M. *de Luines*, who was now very much perplexed, being ſenſible that this Device was principally contrived againſt him; and that the Miniſters of State, and the moſt part of the other Perſons that had diſſwaded him from hearkening to this Advice, did not bear that cordial and ſincere Affection to him as he imagined. It is alſo certain that

ſome

ſome deſired to ſee the Queen inveſted with the full Authority that ſhe had formerly enjoyed at Court, provided that they might rule under her Name, as they hoped to do; and that others earneſtly expected ſome Change in hopes to advance their Fortune, there being very few that preferred the Kings Intereſt and the common Good of the State, before their own private Gain. Upon theſe Conſiderations M. *de Luines* began to acknowledg the Damage that had accrued to the King's Affairs, and to himſelf in particular, by being ſo eaſily induced to withdraw M. *Deageant* from the tranſacting of publick Negociations, and took a Reſolution on this occaſion to re-eſtabliſh him; but having diſcourſed with him touching his Intentions; he excuſed himſelf altogether, as he often did afterwards, when he cauſed him to be ſolicited by divers worthy Perſons, ſome of whom are yet living: however he promiſed that he would never refuſe to ſerve him in particular on any occaſion, when it ſhould lye in his power, as he did very advantageouſly even in the accommodation between

ween the King and the Queen his Mother.

On Sunday Morning the King returned to *Paris*, and cauſed his Council to be aſſembled to conſult what was to be done in this Conjuncture. It was reſolved that foraſmuch as this was the firſt conſiderable Enterprize that he had undertaken ſince he had taken upon himſelf the abſolute Government of his Kingdom, to come off honourably and to ſtrike a terrour into the Hearts of the Rebels, he ought to raiſe a great Army, and to appear himſelf at the Head thereof: That it was neceſſary to this end to levy about an hundred thouſand Men, to be employed in ſecuring the Provinces, and that the greateſt part of the Army that was to be commanded by his Majeſty in Perſon, ſhould immediately go and beſiege the Place where the Queen and her Abettors ſhould be retired. Of all theſe Forces, only fifteen hundred Men under the Command of M. *du Maine* were allotted to preſerve *Guienne*, tho that Province was moſt to be feared, by reaſon of the Correſpondence that the Queen-Mother and M. *d' Eſ-*

M. *d'Eſpernon* had therein at that tim
more than in any other of the King
dom.

The King would not declare his O
pinion in this Council, but making
ſhew to all that were then prese
that he approved their Advice, he re
ſolved to examine this Affair privately
and more exactly than he had done
and to find out better Expedients tha
thoſe that had been eſteemed as the
moſt ſafe. His Majeſty was very ſen
ſible that they that had made thi
Overture, had Intentions that were
not conformable to his; for (as he af
terwards expreſſed his Mind to one o
his Counſellors) if he had conſented
to act according to this Determination,
he would thereby have given time and
means to a growing Party to advance,
and to become ſo powerful that it
would be an exceeding difficult matter
to ſubdue them; in regard the ſhor
term of ſix Months would be expired
before Proviſion could be made to be
gin to levy the Forces that were agreed
upon, there being then no Caſh in the
Treaſury, nor any way to raiſe ſuch
conſiderable Sums, but by iſſuing out
new

ew Edicts that must be enrolled in the overeign Courts, which would be an ndertaking of no small consequence, nd could not easily be performed: thus he whole Year would be passed before his vast Army could be in a condition o march into the Field, and the Sumner being spent in making Levies, nd the Winter drawing near, the King ould be forced either to treat, or to isband part of his Troops, or at least o put them in Garrisons, and perhaps ight be perplexed in taking other Measures, to furnish a new supply of Money to maintain them, or to prepare hem for action against the next Spring. n the mean time, it is not to be imagined that the Ring-leaders of the Faction, whose Fingers already itched to venture on some Attempt, would remain idle, or would let slip so fair an pportunity to take all manner of Advantages. Upon these and several other Considerations that his Majesty often revolved in his Mind, on this occasion, he took a resolution at last to ry another Method, *viz.* to endeavour speedily to procure an Accommodation with the Queen his Mother, by offering

offering to her reasonable Satisfactio
and such as might consist with the Saf
ty of the Kingdom; nevertheles
without neglecting the means, readi
to put himself into such a state as t
be able to maintain his Authority b
force of Arms, in case necessity requi
red it; but he intended to do this a
another manner altogether differe
from that which had been conclude
in the Council: For instead of th
great Army that he was advised t
command in Person, he purposed t
make use of M. *du Maine* Governo
of *Guienne*, who at that time was v
ry well affected to his Majesties Int
rest, and had a great Antipathy agai
the Queen-Mother, from whom he ha
received an Injury, and against M.
d'Espernon, that had molested him i
his Government. The King had dete
mined to send him Commissions imm
diately to raise an Army of fifte
thousand Men upon his own Credit, e
pecting till the necessary Sums of Mo
ney could be returned, with Orders t
march near the Place where the princi
pal Forces of the Confederates shoul
be posted, to the end that they migh
shut

but them up so close that they might not be able to extend or disperse themselves further; and that by this Diligence those might be restrained that should attempt to join their Party. But because M. *d'Espernon* was the only Person, amongst the Nobility of the Kingdom, that had appeared in this Design, his Majesty resolved to take away from him the means of prosecuting it, by seizing on the Places of which he was Governour, and that might make any considerable Resistance.

Before the Departure of the Queen-Mother from *Blois*, the King upon the advice that he had received concerning the practises of the Duke of *Esperon*, had already secretly secured *Xaintes* and *Boulongne*; and had hearkened to a Proposal that some of the Inhabitants of *Metz* had made to him in order to the taking of the City, and to another that a private Person had offered to surprize the Citadel; both these Projects seemed to be infallible, therefore his Majesty had under a certain Pretence, commanded about three thou-

thousand five hundred Men to advance that Way, as hath been above-mentioned: and had taken a Resolution to go in Person at the head of his Troops to see these Enterprizes performed; but to prevent all Suspicion he designed to go with great expedition to the place where the Queen his Mother had retired, and to send his Messengers before, to give the necessary Orders at *Paris*: But instead of taking this Road, feigning to have received an Information at Night, that obliged him speedily to repair to the Frontiers of *Champagne*, he would turn short and march directly to *Metz*; he considered that in taking possession of this City, and on the other side in causing M. *du Maine* to block up *Angoulesme*, that was the only Place that was secured for M. *d'Espernon*, and into which he foresaw that the Queen his Mother might be conveyed; he would soon compel him to submit to his Clemency. Besides this, his Majesty judged that his appearing at *Metz* with an Army, would procure him other Advantages amongst the *German* Princes, that all had an Eye upon him as being able to turn the

Ballance

Ballance of their Affairs; as it hath been above obſerved.

The King having made theſe Preparations for his Journey, without waiting for Money to be raiſed by way of Edict, as had been propoſed to him, took up certain Sums upon his own Credit at *Paris* to defray the moſt neceſſary and urgent Expences; and made a ſhew as if he intended to follow the Advice of his Counſellors, excepting in two Particulars; one was, That M. *du Maine* ought to be furniſhed with a greater Army than was agreed upon, in regard that he was to ſuſtain the principal weight of the War; and the other, That he thought fit to appoint Commiſſioners to treat with the Queen. His Majeſty ſent M. *de Schomberg* to his Government of *la Marche*, with Orders to aſſemble his Tenants and Vaſſals, to endeavour to ſeize on *Luzarche* that was in the Poſſeſſion of M. *d'Eſpernon*, and to take care to keep all that Province within the bounds of their Duty: on the other ſide, he preſſed M. *du Maine* to haſten his Levies, to march with the Forces that he had already got together, and

to

to encamp before *Angoulesme*, into which City, his Majesty was lately informed that the Queen his Mother and M. *d' Espernon* had retreated.

The Male-contents were not a little surprized to see all these Commands no sooner given but performed, and understood that the King managed his Affairs after another manner than they imagined, or at least otherwise than some that were near him had persuaded them to believe; insomuch that they were glad to hear of the Embassy that was prepared to be sent to the Queen-Mother tending to an Accommodation, and hoped that these things that they could not obtain by Force, would be in part granted in the Treaty, promising themselves much from the favour of some of the Ministers of State, and from the Weakness and Indiscretion of the others. But the King perceiving that his Service was not performed as it ought to be, not by reason of any connivance or default of the Cardinal of *Rochefoucaut* and of M. *de Bethune*, whom he had deputed as Commissioners, but through the Artifices of some of those that managed the Dispatches;

atches; caſt his Eyes upon M. *de Be-*
lle, chief of the Fathers of the Ora-
ory, whom he knew to be in good
epute with the Queen his Mother, as
lſo with M. *d' Eſpernon*, and employed
im ſecretly to treat with the Queen;
o this end his Majeſty cauſed the Me-
norials that were prepared in the
Council to be brought to him, as it
were to be peruſed by the Commiſſio-
ers, and commanded M. *Deageant* to
raw up certain particular Inſtructi-
ons, by the means of which and of ſe-
eral other Diſpatches, and after ma-
y Meſſages too and fro, the accommo-
lation was at laſt agreed upon, through
he mediation of the ſaid Sieur *de Be-*
lle, who afterwards communicated
his Negotiation to the Commiſſioners.

During theſe Tranſactions there
were many Letters written on both
ſides, and divers Actions happened, on
which I ſhall not inſiſt, becauſe they are
commonly known, and have been men-
tioned by ſeveral Writers: I ſhall only
add, that the King having declared to
M. *de Luines* the Project concerning
Metz that he had deviſed without him,
becauſe (as his Majeſty had ſaid) he
could

could not keep a Secret, he acquain
a certain Perſon with it, who hav
diſcovered it to the Cardinal of G
he ſpeedily gave notice thereof to M
Valette, whom his Father had left
command in *Metz*; he immediat
cauſed all the Inhabitants to be diſa
med, the greateſt part of whom w
privy to the Deſign: However th
had foreſeen this Accident, and h
provided a Magazine of Arms, th
they kept in a private place; inſomu
that notwithſtanding their being diſa
med, one of thoſe that managed t
Enterprize, came and told the Kin
that if it pleaſed his Majeſty to can
it to be put in Execution, they had fi
ſufficient means left by which th
could infallibly make themſelves Ma
ſters of the City; and the Perſon tha
undertook the Affair of the Citadel aſ
ſured him alſo on his behalf, that i
might be eaſily accompliſhed: but a
the King was juſt ready to depart o
his Journey, he was informed by
Courier ſent on purpoſe, that the ſe
cret Magazine of Arms of the Inhabi
tants was diſcovered, that they were
taken from them, and that the Garriſon
was

was re-enforc'd after ſuch a manner, that it would be very difficult, if not impoſſible, to cauſe this Deſign to take effect. It was known that the ſecond diſarming proceeded from the ſame original as the firſt, which obliged his Majeſty, according to the advice of ſome of his particular Servants, principally to incline to an Acccommodation, ſince it was apparent from the premiſes, that if he deſign'd to engage in war, he would not be ſo faithfully ſerved therein as he expect-

But becauſe M. *de Berulle* in his negociation, met with new difficulties every day, proceeding from the artifice of the Abbot of *Roncelay*, and ſome others that had obtained credit with the Queen, ſince the departure of his Eminency, the King took a reſolution to recall him: the Jealouſie of the Miniſters of State had cauſed him to retire to *Avignon*, being enjoyned not to ſtir from thence without his Majeſty's Order, who was not ignorant that they would uſe their utmoſt efforts to hinder his Re-eſtabliſhment; therefore he thought

fit to employ M. *Deageant* alone
the affair, whom he commanded
compose a Letter, which his Maje
sign'd, and added four or five li
with his own Hand; the Tenor
which was, That he acknowledg
that the Cardinal during his reside
with the Queen his Mother had by
wholesome Admonitions and prude
Conduct, gained an Influence over h
Mind, and had respectively served th
Majesties, by frustrating all the
temps that were made to encre
their differences, that he earnes
desired to see him with her again,
give her better Counsel than th
which was continually suggested
her; and to that end he exhorted h
by the Affection that he alwaies b
to the Wellfare of their Majesties
the State, to appear speedily before
Queen, and to endeavour to make h
sensible of the great Inclination
had to honour her, and to give he
the satisfaction that she could reaso
bly expect; since he never had any
tention to the contrary. This Le
was deliver'd to M. *du Tremblay*,
Governer of the *Bastille*, with a

rt importing a command to all, to
rmit him to pass freely, as also the
rse-men that were ordered to con-
ct him from *Provence* to Court, with
Prohibition, forbidding any to mo-
t them, or so much as to enquire
o they were.

Notwithstanding this Pass-port, M.
Alincourt, who very well knew the
mper of the Ministers, to some of
om he was allied, and doubting
t this Journey should be made with-
t their advice, thought fit to stop
Eminency at *Lyons*, till he had re-
ived other express order from the
ng: But when he had shown him the
y Letter that he had written to him,
which he saw his Majesty's Hand,
excused himself, and set his Emi-
ncy at liberty, insomuch that in
w days he arrived at *Angoulesme*,
ere all manner of Artifices were
ctised, to cause him to be sus-
ted by the Queen-Mother: But at
yielding to the sincerity of his
unsels and Actions, being also as-
d elsewhere by M. *de Bersulle*, that
ought not to expect that the diffe-
ce could be compos'd, unless she

re-eſtabliſhed him in the ſame favo
and credit to which ſhe had forme
admited him, and ſeeing herſelf i
condition to be compell'd e're long
ſubmit to any Law that ſhould be i
poſed on her, the Party to whom ſ
had adhered, not being able to p
tect her, nor to reſcue her from t
Troubles, and unhappy Circumſtanc
wherein they had involved her, ſ
reſolved to baniſh them from h
Preſence, and freely to entertain h
Eminency, who delayed not to f
out expedients to remove the diffic
ties that obſtructed the Accommod
tion, which was at laſt concluded
hath been above related.

Upon the Notice that M. d'A
court had ſent by the Poſt to one
the Miniſters concerning his Emin
cy's Journey, and the Memorials t
were delivered to him, his Le
was read in the Council of the D
patches; where the matter was
gravated after ſuch a manner, t
the Counſellers, the Secretaries
State, and thoſe of the King's C
net were engaged in it, with an
tent to excite them all againſt

ageant, whom they knew that his ajeſty had employed on this occa-on: The Chancellor was deſired to ſcourſe with him ſomewhat ſharply out it for two ends; one was to uſe him to diſapprove his Eminen-'s Journey, and to adviſe him to niſh him to *Rome*: the other to rſwade him to abandon M. *Dea-nt*, who was repreſented to him as ilty of High-Treaſon againſt the ate, in performing this piece of Ser-ce. At the breaking up of the Coun- of the Diſpatches, the Miniſters ing departed into the King's Cloſet, e Chancellor began to ſpeak on the bject of his Commiſſion, ſaying that e Lords of the Council haveing de-erately conſidered the contents of . *d' Alincourt's* Letter, had judg-that he that had induced his Ma-ty to conſent to his Eminency's rney, and had prepared the Diſ-tch, deſerved immediately to be ſent the Galleys, without any form of ocefs or Tryal: But the King in-rupting him declar'd, that all the oceedings in that Affair, were direct-according to his order, and for his

ſervice, and forbad any mention to b
made thereof to him for the futur
under the penalty of his High D
pleaſure; inſomuch that none dur
perſiſt in importuning him at th
time. It is true indeed, that nothin
was omitted that might incline h
de Luines to ſuſpect this Action, fro
whom the King had dextrouſly an
prudently conceal'd it, till it was ac
compliſhed; and to incite him wit
out further delay to deſtroy, or a
leaſt to baniſh M. *Deageant* for ev
from the Court, ſince it was appare
that although he was removed fro
the Council, and from the tranſactio
of Affairs, nevertheleſs he deſiſte
not from undertaking thoſe of th
greateſt Importance, without givi
him the leſt account thereof. Fro
that very time the Proſecutions th
had been raiſed againſt him we
continually promoted, and never ce
ed ſince, tho he retired as far as po
ſibly he could, and demeaned himſ
with the greateſt Integrity.

M. *de Luines* was alſo diſpoſed
gratify the Miniſters in this reſpe
but he forbore to uſe his utmoſt e

till the Treaty was concluded with the Queen-Mother, in which he was ſerviceable to him, even as to his own particular; for aſmuch as it had been made appear to him by certain Memorials, and by a Diſpatch ſent by ſome of the Counſellers that was intercepted, that they endeavoured to procraſtinate this Treaty, till they had found out ſome means to procure his ruin and diſgrace, whom they ſtrove to render odious to her Majeſty.

During this Treaty, the Prince ſolicited more earneſly than he had hitherto done to be releaſed from *Bois de Vincennes*, where he was confin'd; fearing leſt if the Queen, who had cauſed him to be apprehended, ſhould be near the King, ſhe might alſo give order for his Baniſhment. The Queen on the other ſide, underſtanding the inclination of the Court to grant the Prince's requeſt, was apt to to believe that if he were diſmiſſed, he might oppoſe the Treaty, and prevent her Return to his Majeſty. Moreover that which encreaſed her ſuſpicion was the extraordinary kindneſs that M. *de Luines* and his Brothers openly pro-

feſſed for the Prince, being allur'd by the fair promiſes that he had made to them, and by the Marriage of his Siſter, the Widow of the deceaſed Prince of *Orange* with the younger, at preſent Duke of *Chaunes*; inſomuch that the Queen ſent a meſſage to the King by M. *de Berulle*, to intreat him that the Prince ſhould not be ſet at Liberty, till ſhe had repreſented to him by word of Mouth the reaſon, that had induced her to conſent to his Impriſonment; to which ſhe declar'd, that ſhe was not excited by any private Animoſity or Paſſion, but only by the great deſire ſhe had to preſerve his Majeſty's Authority, which was now ſo well eſtabliſhed, that there was no ground or fear leſt any one ſhould preſume to make an attempt againſt it. The King had determined long ago to releaſe the Prince, and had not deferred it, only to maintain his Royal Power, and to avoid an occaſion of offending the Queen his Mother; his Intention being to take the firſt opportunity that ſhould be offered, to compoſe the difference between them, and by this

means

neans to remove every thing that
ight diſturb the Peace of his King-
om. To this purpoſe, his Majeſty
auſed the Prince to be inform'd, that
e was willing to give him ſatisfacti-
n, but that for the advantage of his
ffairs, it was neceſſary for him pa-
ently to wait till the Treaty ſhould
e concluded with the Queen his Mo-
her; and that his liberty ſhould be
btained through his Mediation, be-
auſe he deſir'd to reconcile them:
e alſo promiſed to the Queen, by
etters and by M. *de Berulle*, that the
rince ſhould not be acquitted but up-
n her inſtance, and after ſhe had been
ith him: this was again confirm'd by
ther Letters, and (as I think) by one
f the private Articles of the Treaty.
Thereupon, the Queen being aſſur'd
f the Accompliſhment of the Pro-
iſes that had been made to her,
aveled from *Angouleſme* to *Tours*,
here it was agreed that ſhe ſhould
o to meet the King, who was ready
o receive her with all the Demon-
rations of joy and reſpect that can be
magined; but before he proceeded, he
nt M. *de Luines* to congratulate her,

at a Houſe two or three miles distan
from *Tours*; where after mutual Com-
pliments they fell into diſcourſe, and
M. *de Luines* declared to her Maieſty,
that the King had commanded him
to acquaint her, that he had granted
to the Prince his Liberty: She was
ſurpriz'd at this word, and believed
that ſince they began ſo ſoon to act
contrary to what had been promiſed,
they deſign'd to treat her otherwiſe
than ſhe expected, and to ſet up the
Prince in oppoſition to her; inſomuch
that retiring into her Chamber, ſhe
diſcloſed her mind to ſome of her
Friends, and demanded of them whe-
ther ſhe ſhould turn back again by
the ſame way that ſhe came; they re-
plyed that ſhe was too far advanced,
and though ſhe was never ſo deſirous
to retreat, yet ſhe could not, ſince
ſhe was ſurrounded on all ſides with
the King's Forces, and had nothing
in poſſeſſion but the Houſe, therefore
ſhe ought to run the hazard, and to ap-
pear with a ſtern Countenance, and
an undaunted Courage.

This Rencounter being ſoon made
known to the vigilant Spies of the
Court

Court, they inferred from thence, that the good Correſpondence between their Majeſties would not be of long duration, and that the jealouſy and miſtruſt, with which the Queen-Mother was poſſeſſed, would oblige her to raiſe another Faction: The Malecontents excited her to it from the very firſt day that ſhe appeared at Court; and perceiving that M. *du Main*, who was come to ſee the King, and expected at his arrival to be received with extraordinary Careſſes, for the many ſignal Services that he performed in the Conjuncture, was very much diſſatisfied at the coolneſs and indifferency, with which M. *de Luines* entertained him; as alſo the Nobility that were with him, and that had aſſiſted him, immediately took that opportunity to attack him on the weak ſide, and to engage him in the party of the Queen, that daily encreaſed after this manner; till at laſt the Animoſities broke forth in a ſecond taking up of Arms, that might have been foreſeen and prevented if due care had been taken, and if the greater part of thoſe, in whom M. *de*

Luines

Luines confided, had not been more induſtrious in promoting his Ruin than his continuance in Favour and Reputation.

It hath been already obſerved that M. *de Luines*, though he withdrew his Affection from M. *Deageant*, and removed him from the Council, and from his Employment, had nevertheleſs entreated him not to retire from Court, till the Treaty with the Queen-Mother, in which he was very ſerviceable to him for the reaſons above produced, ſhould be finiſhed. Moreover the Miniſters could never forgive him the Treſpaſs that he had commited againſt them, in his undertaking at the return of his Eminency. Father *Arnoux* the King's Confeſſer, having obtained a ſhare in the diſpatching of publick Negociations, thought that he could not be well ſetled therein as long as *Deageant* remained at Court; therefore he became one of his moſt violent and powerful Perſecuters. And M. *de Luines* was perſwaded that he was enlightned from above, eſpecially as to what concerned the Tranſaction

of

of the Affairs of State. These potent Adversaries being animated with envy and jealousy, together with several others that compared *Deageant* to the Gardiner's Dog, and were desirous to see him altogether discharged, hoping to reap some advantage thereby, at last obliged M. *de Luines* to resolve on the next day after the arrival of the Queen-Mother, to cause M. *de Luxemberg* his Brother, to tell him ruggedly enough, that he should retire into *Dauphine* with such orders as he should prescribe to him: for he had in the preceeding Evening represented to the King, that he was of opinion, that his Meditation with M. *de Lesdiguieres* was very necessary at that time, to engage him in his Majesty's Service, and to prevent him from adhereing to the Factions of those of the Reformed Religion, that were then very predominant. The Ministers and others, according to whose advice M. *de Luines* acted in this respect in the Council that was holden that day, and afterwards in private, had intimated to his Majesty the great danger that was ready

dy

dy to hang over their heads by the means of M. *de Leſdiguiers*, and had often ſuggeſted to him, that in caſe he ſhould take part with the Proteſtants, as he ſeemed to be inclin'd to it, he would be able to weigh down the Ballance, and to overturn the whole Kingdom, and that they knew no other Expedient by which he might be ſecured, but through the Interceſſion of M. *Deageant*, in whom he very much confided. This pretence was made uſe of, in hopes that they might thereby prevail with the King to conſent to his Baniſhment, which all their Artifices, Inſinuations and ill Offices could never as yet procure: M. *Deageant* was not ſo hated, but that he had ſome Friends left in the Council and near his Majeſty, that diſcover'd the fraud to him which he already acknowledged, as being viſible enough. Nevertheleſs not to diminiſh (as perhaps he might have done) the Reputation and Grandeur of M. *de Luines*, with whom he had lived in ſtrict amity, and that had very lately proteſted to him, that he ſhould alwaies eſteem him as a fourth Brother

ther, he diſpoſed himſelf to yield to that which was required of him, and ſo much the more willingly, in regard that he had never coveted great Employments, and becauſe he judged that in this that was propoſed to him, though it were only a pretence, yet he might take an occaſion to perform good Service, as it afterwards happened.

The moſt part of thoſe that were not concerned in the Conſpiracy that was formed againſt him, ſeeing him depart from the Court in their Majeſty's Favour, careſſed and complemented by almoſt all the Grandees, Favourites and Miniſters, without being charged with any Miſdemeanour or Default, accounted his Removing to be feigned and affected; however it was well, and although to obtain it they had made uſe of a colour at pleaſure, nevertheleſs Divine Providence, that uſually diſpoſeth matters to an end altogether different from that which is intended by men, extracted ſweet fruits from this bitter root to the benefit of the Church and State; for it is moſt certain, and it may be averred

averred without vanity, that he found means to be very instrumental in the Conversion of M. *de Lesdiguieres*. The King had given him a Letter of Credit very expres and written with his own Hand to M. *de Lesdiguiers*, and M. *de Luines* had also done the like with a charge to use his utmost efforts to hinder him from joyning with the Factions, and to endeavour to oblige him to take a resolution to embrace the Catholick Religion, under an assurance, that if he did so, the King would bestow upon him the Office of Constable of *France*, that should be renewed to this end.

M. *Deageant* encouraged in this Commission by the happy succes that attends all his Majesties good inclinations, and incited by the extreme Affection that he always bore to his Service, being arrived in *Dauphine*, used all means that he judged proper to satisfy his Desires and Commands, and by certain Springs and Methods, the rehearsal of which would be too tedious, he wrought such an Impression in a little time on the mind of M. *de Lesdiguieres*, even beyond

what

hat was expected, that he obtained promiſe of him that he would communicate to him all the Diſpatches and all the verbal Propoſitions that ſhould be propoſed to him by thoſe of the Reformed Religion, and would return no Anſwer to them but by his Advice, inſomuch that he oftentimes prepared the Original Acts; which ſucceeded amongſt other Occurrencies, very profitably in the Deputation that the General Aſſembly of the Proteſtants at *Loudren* ſent to him, with the conſent of the Noble-men and principal Officers, offering to make him Generaliſſimo of all their Forces, and promiſing to furniſh him with an Army of Twenty Thouſand men, and with a Sallary of One Hundred Thouſand Crowns *per annum*, the payment of which ſhould be ſecured to him in any Proteſtant City of *Europe* that he ſhould chuſe: For inſtead of accepting the Propoſals he proteſted by word of mouth to the Deputies, and by a Letter to the Aſſembly, that he was reſolved to remain in his Majeſty's Service; and that if they did not behave themſelves as they ought,

and

and as he exhorted them, ſince th
had no Lawful Grounds to take
Arms, he would make uſe of all th
was in his power to reduce them
Reaſon, and to maintain his Maj
ſty's Authority; but if they wou
hearken to better Counſel than that
which he ſaw them inclined, and woul
return to their Duty, he would en
deavour to obtain of the Kings Gen
roſity, all that they could in reaſ
expect; offering to take a Journy
Court to this purpoſe, in caſe the
deſired it. Furthermore after ſom
Conferences that were adjuſted b
M. *Deageant* touching certain Point
of Controverſy, on which M. *de La*
diguieres chiefly inſiſted, he gained
promiſe from him to be converted
and that in ſo doing, he would pu
out of all the Places that he poſſeſſe
in *Dauphine* and out of *Villemur* nea
Thoulouſe, the Governer and Soul
diers of the Proteſtant Religion, whom
he had eſtabliſhed therein and would
for the future admit none but Catho
licks, to ſuch Offices and into h
Houſe: But foraſmuch as he knew th
there were in thoſe Places and nea

his Perſon a conſiderable number of Servants very zealous in their Perſwaſion, that might undertake ſome Attempt againſt him, if they ſhould ſmell out his Deſign, he deſired that it might be kept ſecret, till his Majeſty ſhould think it convenient for him to make open Profeſſion of the Catholick Religion; at which time he ſhould have prepared all things requiſite for the ſecuring of the Province: M. *Deageant* having confirmed him in this Reſolution, and perceiving that he ſtudied by what means he ſhould effect it, gave notice thereof to the King and to M. *de Luines*, and by his Diſpatches enjoyned Secrecy, as abſolutely neceſſary in this Affair, and ſo much urged by M. *de Leſdiguieres*, that he had declared, that unleſs it were carefully obſerved he would proceed no further: When this Diſpatch was brought to the Court; the King ſhewed an extreme ſatisfaction therein, and was pleaſed to write to M. *Deageant*, as alſo did M. *de Luines*, that he had performed a ſignal piece of Service; but that his Majeſty judged that the Converſion

ſion of M. *de Luines* ought to be de-
ferred for ſome time, becauſe he in-
tended to employ him in procuring
the Separation of the Aſſembly of *Lo-
dren*, foreſeeing that their long Con-
ſultations would produce ſome ſud-
den Commotion.

To this end the King wrote to him,
ordering him to repair to the Court
with all poſſible diligence, and requi-
red M. *Deageant* to accompany him.
But as ſoon as the Proteſtants in *Dau-
phine*, that endeavoured to divert him
from his Majeſty's Service and to en-
gage him in the Faction, underſtood
his Reſolutions, and ſaw that he con-
tinually preached to them nothing
but Obedience to their Sovereign's
Commands, they deviſed an Artifice
to cauſe him to diſtruſt and to hinder
the proſecution of his intended Jour-
ney. A certain Gentleman amongſt
them viſited his Kinſman and Neigh-
bour being a Catholick and a Perſon
of Quality, and having bound him
with an Oath to keep ſecret whatſo-
ever he ſhould diſcover to him, and
to be content only to provide for the
Safety of his own Family, he feigned
that

that the Grandees of the Reformed Religion in that Country being assisted with those of *Vivarez* and *Sevennes* had conspired to massacre the Catholicks of *Dauphine*, and to begin with the Nobility; and that to prefix the time and to give the necessary Orders, an Assembly was to be holden upon such a day and in such a place, in which he should be present; adding that M. *de Lesdiguieres* consented to it, who judged that this effusion of Bloud was requisite to make himself absolute Master of *Dauphine*; that all the fair words that he had given to M. *Deageant*, and all the appearances of Affection that he shewed to his Majesty's Service, were only so many pretences to cover his design; and the better to colour this invention, the *Hugonot* Gentlemen perswaded his Catholick Kinsman firmly to believe that this Convention was certainly to meet, after the same manner as he had informed him.

The Authours of this Contrivance, imagined that the promised Secrecy would not be observed, as indeed they intended that it should not, and doubted

doubted not but that the Catholick Gentleman would immediately communicate what he had heard to a competent number of the moſt eminent Perſons amongſt the Catholicks, who would infallibly aſſemble together to take proper meaſures for their own ſecurity, without acquainting M. *de Leſdiguieres*, who was repreſented as privy to the Conſpiracy. The Proteſtant Gentleman, that had given this falſe Information, from that time narrowly wathed all the Actions and Journeys of his Kinſman and of the other Catholick Gentlemen, to whom he thought that the Affair would be diſcloſed that he might learn where their Aſſembly ſhould be gathered together; and might inſtantly give notice thereof to M. *de Leſdiguieres* declaring to him that it was determined that as ſoon as he was arrived at *Paris*, the Catholicks ſhould take up Arms, ſhould fall upon the Proteſtants, and ſhould attempt to ſeize on the Places that were in his Poſſeſſion, being aſſured that the King's intention was to cauſe him to be ſent Priſoner to the *Baſtille*. They

hoped

oped by this Device to prevent his ourney, and to ſtrike two ſtrokes at nce; one of which was that M. *de Lesdiguieres* taking no care to diſperſe he Aſſembly of *Loudren*, it might till ſubſiſt, and might make Prepaations for a War, which was the hief aim of theſe Incendiaries; and he other, that acting contrary to he King's Commands and to the Proniſe that he had made to go to the Court, he might be ſuſpected by his Majeſty, and that from thence Jeaouſies might be raiſed and fomented on both ſides, which might give them an opportunity afterwards eaſily to make him ſenſible, that his Preſervation abſolutely depended on his Union with the Party in which he had advanced his Fortune: their Deſign was alſo to endeavour to exaſperate him ſo far againſt the Catholicks under the pretence of their above mentioned Convention, that he might proceed to treat them ſeverely, which might be the occaſion of the beginning of thoſe Commotions that they ſo fervently deſired.

Many

Many of the principal Catho-
Gentlemen, that were advertiſed of
Information that was given by
Proteſtant Gentlemen, met at *Valen-*
nois, under colour of a viſit, to con-
ſult together: The Concluſion of the
Debates was only this, that every one
in particular ſhould uſe all poſſible
diligence to penetrate into the De-
ſign, and if there was any probability
thereof, that they ſhould give notice
one to another; that they might re-
aſſemble in greater numbers, and ad-
viſe concerning the means that ſhould
be judged moſt proper for their Pre-
ſervation: but in the mean time, that
they ſhould be always vigilant with-
out making any ſhew of the leaſt ſu-
ſpicion. During theſe Tranſactions
the *Hugonot* Gentleman, who was very
induſtrious in laying hold on an op-
portunity to palliate his deceit, took
four or five Perſons of different con-
ditions, but of the ſame Religion,
whom he cauſed to obſerve this As-
ſembly, and went with them imme-
diately to acquaint M. *de Leſdiguieres*,
naming to him all thoſe that had
been ſeen going to and fro, and urg-
ing

ng all the Arguments that he could
vent, to inſpire him with Jealouſie,
nd to make his aſſeverations appear
o him as true, according to his pre-
editated project: which hath been
ove related.

This Plot was ſo artificially con-
iv'd, that M. *de Leſdiguieres*, giving
edit to the report of the Proteſtant
entleman that managed it, reſolved
ot to depart, but to ſtand on his
uard, and to take care of his own
ffairs, being confirmed in the Reſo-
tion by divers Letters, that were
ritten to him from the Court, im-
orting that he was ſummoned thither
nly to be taken Priſoner. M. *Deageant*,
ho did not forſake him, ſeeing him
treamly penſive, and perceiving
at the Zealots of the Faction, that
little before appeared with a ſad
jected Countenance, becauſe they
uld not engage M. *de Leſdiguieres*
the Rebellion, began to prick up
ir Ears, to ſpeak haughtily and
enly to ſcoff at him, judged that
me evil Genius had obſtructed his
egociation: But to find out the
uth of the matter, he accoſted M.

de Loſdiguieres, declaring that he
very ſorry to ſee him ſo much
preſſed with Melancholy, and that
concealed the cauſe from him, fe
ing leſt he ſhould diſtruſt his C
duct: nevertheleſs he ſolemnly p
teſted to him, that he had never
ed to demonſtrate the ſincerity of
Affection that he had profeſſed to
and that if any had perſwaded
to the contrary, and had wro
an ill Impreſſion on his mind wit
ſpect to the King, he could eaſily
ſolve his Doubts, and remove all Sc
ples and Suſpicions, entreating
moreover to conſider that the gr
number of envious Perſons, that c
not endure to ſee him ſo far advan
in his Majeſty's Eſteem and Fa
would leave no ſtone unturned
cauſe him to fall from thence,
to involve him in the miſchiefs
uſually attend popular Tumults a
ſurrections. But on whatſoever
M. Deageant turned himſelf, it wa
poſſible to extort any thing from
but that he laboured under c
Diſtempers of old Age that in

is Spirits, and caus'd him to be thus disturbed.

M. *Deageant* had some time ago, gained a Minister of the Province of *Languedoc*, who was one of the cheif Agents in the Affairs and Conspiracies of the Protestants, and very much esteemed by M. *de Lesdiguieres*: He had also secretly procur'd his Conversion, and obtained a Brief from *Rome*, the Tenor of which was, That although he were received into the Bosom of the Church, yet he was permitted to continue the exercise of his Ministerial Function amongst the Protestants for the space of three Years, provided he delivered nothing in his Sermons contrary to the true Catholick Faith, and did not administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This Brief was granted, that the Minister might remain in his Employment, and might discover the Plots that were contrived in the Kingdom, in which Office he performed very remarkable Services. M. *Deageant* had divers Letters from those that manag'd the Transactions at the Court, that they had no bet-

ter nor more certain Intelligen
concerning the Proceedings of t
Proteſtants, than that which he ha
given them, and which he had re
ceived partly from M. *de Leſdigniere*
but more from this Miniſter, and ſe
veral others with whom he kept
Correſponcence; therefore he ſent f
him, and exhorted him to enquire
well amongſt the moſt active of th
Party, as of M. *de Leſdignieres* himſel
in what condition he was, and wh
was the occaſion of his being mo
penſive than ordinarily he uſed to b
It was not long e're he underſtoo
all the Circumſtances of the Intrigu
and the end to which it tended; a
having informed M. *Deageant* there
they reſolved, that to oblige M.
Leſdignieres to declare his though
freely, and to put him in mind
ſatisfying the King's deſire, he ſhou
feign that he came on purpoſe to
preſent to him, that forasmuch
their Aſſembly of *Loudren* was inclin
to War, and in regard that the
Churches not being in a capac
(according to his opinion) to ma
tain it, nor any Foreigners able
a

ſiſt them, nothing could be expect-
d but Ruin and Deſolation; he ought
n the account of the Intreſt that he
ad in the cauſe, and of his affection
o the welfare of their Churches, to
mploy his Credit with the King,
nd his Authority with the Aſſembly,
y ſome good Expedients to prevent
e diſmal Effects of ſo pernicious a
ounſel. M. *de Leſdiguieres* without
ving him time to finiſh his diſcourſe,
ply'd, That he was diſpoſed to go to
e Court for this very purpoſe, but
at ſome particulars had been related
him, that had cauſed him to change
s Reſolution, that no Propoſitions of
Accommodation ought any longer
be conſidered, but that they ought
good earneſt to prepare to defend
emſelves with their Armes, ſince it
as for the cauſe of their Religion. The
iniſter urged him to explain his mean-
g, and having at length diſcovered
at he had certainly taken the above
entioned Artifices for an undoubted
uth, he undeceived him by revealing
e truth of the matter, according to
e account that was given him by one
the Authors, being the ſame perſon

from whom M. *de Lesdiguires* had re-
ceived an Intimation thereof, and th-
had caused him to be thus perplex-

After this Conference, M. *Deage-*
being instructed by the Minister, w-
acquainted him with what had pa-
ed, presented himself before M. *de L-*
diguieres, whom he found with a mo-
clear and serene Countenance than
the preceeding days; he manag'd hi-
after such a manner, that at last h-
confessed, that the occasion of his tro-
ble was the news that he had hea-
concerning the Assembly of the C-
tholick Gentlemen, and the resolu-
ons that he was told were taken ther-
in, but that he was very lately inform-
ed by a Minister, one of his particula-
Friends, that this Device was inven-
ed by some of the Reformed Religio-
on purpose to hinder his Journy; ho-
ever he affirmed that he was rea-
to depart, were it not that altho th-
Assembly were not gathered togeth-
upon an ill design, nevertheless he fea-
ed, lest any mis-carriage should ha-
pen in his absence, if the jealou-
raised on both sides were not dispers-
To this end M. *Deageant* took such ca-
th-

hat the greateſt part of the Catholick
entlemen that had been in this Con-
ation, appeared before M. *de Leſdi-
ieres* at *Grenoble*, and there gave him
much light into the matter, joyned
ith reiterated proteſtations of their
nocency, that he was ſatisfy'd.

There remained then another diffi-
lty as to his departure, which was
ery much importuned by the Court;
ut he deſired that M. *Deageant*, who
as ordered to accompany him in his
ourney, ſhould reſide ſtill in the Coun-
y, becauſe he judged that his pre-
nce and mediation would be very ne-
ſſary to keep every one within the
ounds of his duty; he chiefly inſiſted
n this, fearing leſt upon the continu-
nce of the above ſaid Aſſembly, ſome
iſturbance or combuſtion ſhould ariſe.
s he was at *Lyons* going out of his
Chamber to proceed in his Journey,
is Servants and Baggage being ſent
efore, a Gentleman that the late M.
Nemours had diſpatched to him in
oſt, delivered a Letter of Credence
o him on his behalf, demanded audi-
nce of him in private, and told him
hat having not long ago attended his

Master in the *Louvre*, he then saw him in the little Closset, into which he durst not enter; but finding that of the Book open, he went into it out of curiosity, wherein he had no sooner set his foot but he heard the King's voice, who came thither, and that being surpris'd with fear, lest he should be found there alone, he hid himself behind one of the Tapestry Hangings, from whence he saw Father *Arnoux*, and M. *de Luines*, who were alone in the King's presence, declaring to his Majesty that it was very good News that they had lately receiv'd concerning the certainty of the Departure of M. *de Lesdiguieres*, that assoon as he was arrived he ought without any delay to be put into the *Bastille*; and that M. *de Luines* had said, That it was a Resolution taken for the Advantage of his Majesty's Affairs, which there was no probability that he would oppose: after this they all retired without perceiving him, and he knowing the Affection that his Master M. *de Nemours* bore to him, could not but acquaint him with what he had heard, and immediately received Orders to take

ke Poſt, to give him an Account ereof. This Information, that was parently deviſed with an intent to ſtrate the good Effects that they reſaw would enſue upon the Jour- y and Interceſſion of M. *de Leſdi- ieres* for the Separation of the Aſ- mbly of *Loudren* on which depended ace or a Civil War, obliged him ain to miſtruſt, and to revolve in mind that there might be ſome uth in that which they would ſo late- have perſwaded him to be a Cheat *Dauphine*: upon theſe imaginations determined to return. M. *Deageant* ing this ſudden change, perceived at ſome new Artifice had operated, d having urged him thereupon and' und the cauſe, eaſily perſwaded him examine the truth of the matter, reaſons drawn from the conco- itant Circumſtances, and amongſt hers, by inducing him tc recollect, at the Cloſet of Books was ſurround- with Preſſes that were fixed to the all, the Tapeſtry being between both, ter ſuch a manner that there was not om enough to hide a Cat.

Being

Being thus re-assured, he continued to prosecute his Journy, which succeeded so happily, that through his mediation, and that of the Marshal *de Choistillon*, the Assembly of *Loudren* was dissolved to the King's satisfaction.

During his Residence at the Court no mention was made to him concerning the overture that M. *Deageant* was ordered to make to him, he was only told in taking leave, that every thing that had been promised should be effectually performed at his return to *Dauphine*, and that all necessary Expedients should be exhibited to him by M. *Deageant*, who nevertheless received but one Letter, in which was contained a command to continue his Negotiations with M. *de Lesdiguieres*, and to obtain of him a new promise of his Conversion upon a second offer of the Office of Constable; in order to which due preparations should be made as soon as the Affairs depending should be brought to perfection, according to the King's desire: M. *Deageant* finding no alteration as to the compact that was already made between him and M. *de Lesdiguieres*, whereof he had

given

given an account, confirmed it by another Diſpatch, alledging that it ſhould be certainly put in execution on any day that his Majeſty ſhould think fit to preſcribe, provided that the matter were hitherto kept ſecret, for the Reaſons that he had formerly written, and have been above ſpecified.

But inſtead of Secreſy, the Contents of M. *Deageant's* Diſpatches were publiſhed at Court, and the renewing of the Office of Conſtable in favour of M. *de Leſdiguieres* was publickly proclaimed, as well in conſideration of his extraordinary Merits and Vertue, as of his Converſion: The Event ſoon made it appear to what end this Tranſaction was divulged, the concealment of which was expreſly recommended for ſeveral Reaſons relating to the nature of the thing and his Majeſty's Service. This News being ſpread abroad the moſt part of the Foreign Proteſtant Princes, the Nobility of the Kingdom that profeſſed the Reformed Religion, and almoſt all their Churches ſent Letters to M. *de Leſdiguieres*, and neglected no means that they thought proper to diſſuade him from changing his Religion,

Religion, nay several Catholicks also assured him, that the Propositions that has been offered to him were only Snares to entangle and destroy him. His intimate Friends and Servants, that before only suspected, not daring to enquire into this matter, ceased not continually to importune him, and all being joined together, so disturbed his Mind, that he remained in doubt, being inclined rather to adhere more firmly to the Faction, than to withdraw himself from it. Whilst M. *Deageant* endeavoured to remedy this Evil, the consequence of which he very much feared, the Marquess *de Bressieux* arrived from the Court, and delivered to M. *de Lesdiguieres* a Letter of Credence from the King, and another from M. *de Luines*, acquainting him that he was sent on purpose to treat with him about a Business of great Importance, and therefore he demanded a private Audience. M. *de Lesdiguieres* having thereupon ordered one of his Attendants to call M. *Deageant*, he desired that he might be heard alone, because he was forbid to communicate his Commission to any but him: M. *de Lesdiguieres* replied

plied, that he would then adviſe him to ſay nothing, for ſince he knew M. *Deageant* his good Friend to be an upright Man, and very well affected to the King's Service, he ſhould impart to him whatſoever he declared, and ſhould take his advice therein. The Marqueſs *de Breſſieux* ſeeing him obſtinate in this Reſolution, told him, that he did not think that M. *Deageant* ought in the leaſt to be miſtruſted, and that he would not refuſe to diſcourſe in his preſence; but becauſe he had accidentally met with him at his arrival, and had concealed from him the occaſion of his Journey, he was deſirous to ſee him before his Audience, to induce him to facilitate his Negociation. Any one but M. *Deageant* would have been offended to ſee the manner of the Proceedings of thoſe that ſent him, and inſtead of promoting his Treaty, would have obſtructed it as much as poſſibly he could; nevertheleſs he promiſed to aſſiſt him therein. The Commiſſion of the Marqueſs *de Breſſieux* being opened to M. *de Leſdiguieres*, there was nothing contained therein but a propoſal of the Office of Conſtable, in caſe he ſhould

turn

turn Catholick, which was the ſame Affair that M. *Deageant* had long agoe negociated with him, whereof he had often and very lately given notice, that M. *de Leſdiguieres* had conſented to it, and which he himſelf had confirmed to his Majeſty and to M. *de Luines*, as well by word of Mouth in his laſt Journey from the Court, as ſince by Letters, having engaged his credit to accompliſh all that had been agreed upon between him and M. *Deageant* in his Majeſty's behalf. M. *de Leſdiguieres* perceiving that nothing was propounded to him but what had been already concluded, judged that their Intention was to mock him, and abſolutely rejected the Overtures that were made to him; proteſting that if his Majeſty queſtioned in the leaſt his unmovable Affection and conſtant Fidelity to his Service, in the Religion that he profeſſed; he was ready to abandon all his Offices, and to retire into any of the Proteſtant Cities being the Allies of *France*, that his Majeſty ſhould think fit to appoint: this he enforced with ſeveral Expreſſions, which argued that he was touched to the quick. It was

M. *Du*

M. *Deageant's* part to appeaſe this Paſſion, as he did within few daies to that degree, that he obliged him to ſign certain Articles that he had prepared concerning all the points that had been already agreed upon, as alſo to vouchſafe that the Marqueſs *de Breſſieux* ſhould be Mediator in this Tranſaction, ſince he was content to be ſerviceable therein, without pretending to any particular Intereſt. Thus the Marqueſs de *Breſſieux* thinking to gain the ſole credit and reputation in theſe Proceedings, returned to the Court carrying the Letters of M. *de Leſdigniers* and M. *Deageant*, together with a Copy of the above-mentioned Articles, the Original of which remained in the Hands of the latter; and promiſed to come again very ſpeedily, loden with Diſpatches and neceſſary Orders for the performance of the Agreement: But he was very much amazed that after he had made a Report of the Succeſs of his Negociation, no further mention was made to him thereof, eſpecially when he underſtood that M. *de Bullion* was ſent to manage it after another manner.

Although

Although the Expedition of the Marqueſs *de Braſſieux* ought to have been kept ſecret, as it had been adviſed, unleſs other deſigns were in agitation altogether different from thoſe that were pretended: Nevertheleſs his Papers were read in a full Council, and it was determined that the Office of a Conſtable that was vacant by the Death of the Conſtable of *Montmorency* ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed; but inſtead of the Grant that was promiſed to be made in favour of M. *de Leſdiguieres*, a Breviate only was ordered to be drawn up in his Name, which was ſent to him by M. *de Bullion*, who was enjoyned to preſent it to him, and to perſuade him at the ſame time to entreat the King to beſtow it on M. *de Luines*, and to be content for his own part with the Office of Marſhal General of the Armies, and a Penſion of Eighteen Thouſand Livres *per Menſem*, without being obliged to turn Catholick. M. *de Bullion* whether he had any particular inſtructions or otherwiſe, intended alſo to treat with him privately; but M. *de Leſdiguieres* declared to him

as

he had done to the Marqueſs *de reſſieux*, that he would diſcloſe every ing to M. *Deageant*, and would fol- w his Advice; upon this account he as ſent for at the firſt Audience of *M. de Bullion*, in which he only diſ- ourſed concerning his Converſion and e accompliſhment of all thoſe things at were already concluded, without eaking ſo much as one word rela- ng to the principal cauſe of his Jour- ey: But having found an opportu- ity to talk with him apart, he re- reſented it to him, and propounded ſtrick Alliance between him and *M. de Luines*, which was to be bound ith the Marriage of M. *de Canaples* s Grandſon with Madam *de Comba-* the Niece of M *de Luines*. M. *de Eſdignieres* demanded ſome time to onſider of it, and took an occaſion confer two or three hours with *M. Deageant* on the ſubject of theſe ew Overtures, at which he was ve- y much incenſed, being aſtoniſhed at after his Converſion had been long ſolicited, and he had been pre- ailed with ſo far as to promote it, Declaration ſhould now be made

to

to him that it was convenient for him to remain in the Religion that he professed; from whence he inferred all the ill consequences that can be imagined. M. *Deageant*, though he was not a little surprized at such a proposition, yet considering that if M. *de Lesdignieres* should reject it such discontents and suspicions might ensue as would be sufficient to withdraw him from the King's Service, his fidelity and adherence to which was at that time necessary, produced several solid and cogent Arguments in opposition to those that M. *de Lanes* had objected to him, as he afterwards declared his Mind to Monsieur *de Bullion*, and concealed not from him, that he had been confirmed in this Opinion by the Counsel of M. *Deageant*. Assoon as notice thereof was given at Court M. *de Lesdignieres* was ordered to repair thither, and M. *de Bullion* and M. *Deageant* were commanded to accompany him The King seemed earnestly to desire this Journey as well on the account of M. *de Bullion's* Dispatch, as to take the advice of M. *de Lesdignieres* upon the

Design

Design that the Protestants had devised to cause a General Assembly to meet at *Rochel* without his Majesty's leave, and contrary to his Prohibition, which they actually accomplished, and from whence ensued the War that the King brought to so happy and glorious an end.

Monsieur *de Lesdiguieres* before his departure in his Journey, and at his arrival at *Paris* received several Informations that all the honour and profit that had been proposed to him would cease in the Imprisonment of his Person in the *Bastille* during the remainder of his Life, and although the greater part knew that there was no such thing intended, and only gave out this Intelligence with a Design to corrupt him, nevertheless there was somewhat of truth and reality, of which M. *Deageant* had an intimation; for it was resolved in a Privy Council of some particular Ministers of State, to arrest M. *de Lesdiguieres*, and to proclaim War against all the Protestants, who were represented to M. *de Luines* as so weak and unable to make any considerable Resistence, that within

within a year they might be eaſily ſuppreſſed; it was alledged that this would be the only means to advance his Glory, and to make it appear to all men that the King had deſervedly conferred on him the Office of Conſtable, which they had adviſed him to aſſume to himſelf. M. *Deageant* entreated him to hearken to what he had to offer to his conſideration on this account, and calling him aſide into a little Cloſet perſuaded him to take Pen, Ink and Paper, and cauſed him to draw from this affair a great number of Conſequences that were almoſt all neceſſary, and tended to dangerous precipices, that threatned the ruin of the King's Perſon, the Catholick Religion, the Kingdom, and his Family in particular. So many inconveniencies (ſaid he thereupon) were not foreſeen, but howſoever it may happen, the Dice are caſt, and there is ſuch a progreſs made in this Enterprize, that they were obliged to run the hazard. M. *Deageant* was not able entirely to diſſuade him from proſecuting the War, though he aſſured him that by

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the measures that he had taken with M. *de Lesdiguieres*, preparations were made to gain more advantages over the Protestants in six months without drawing the Sword, than could be obtained in many years by all the King's Forces. At length he compelled him to condescend to the performance of the last promises that were made to M. *de Lesdiguieres* by M. *de Bullion*, that he should be employed in the Armies, that he should be honourably treated, and that instead of denouncing War against the Protestants, it should be only declared against the Factious and Rebellious, forasmuch as that first Declaration would necessarily force all those of that Religion to defend themselves, and would stir up the foreign Protestant Princes to assist them, but this would destroy them after such a manner, that none but those, that were purely factious and that had nothing to lose, would be willing to be accounted as Rebels.

All sorts of Artifices were used as well with the King as M. *de Luines* to excite them to explode this proposition

position, and to adhere to the forme
as alſo to cauſe M. *Deageant* to b
eſteem d as the greateſt Heretick an
moſt diſ affected to his Majeſty's Ser
vice that ever was in the Kingdom
but their Attempts were vain, ſo
his Majeſty was inclined to follow th
advice that was moſt gentle, moſt cer
tain and the leaſt dangerous, to whic
all thoſe that had regard only to th
King's Service voluntarily ſubſcribed
inſomuch that the Declaration wa
publiſhed on the fourth day of *Apr*
1621. with a reſolution that in cas
the Aſſembly of *Rochel* would not diſ
perſe themſelves, and refuſed to accep
the offers and reaſonable Propoſal
that were made to them through th
mediation of M. *de Leſdiguieres*, hi
Majeſty ſhould march on that ſide
with his Army to reduce the Rebel
to Obedience.

Nothing could be added to the care
that M. *de Leſdiguieres* took to oblige
them to return to their duty, where
of I can ſpeak as knowing it by experi
ence, becauſe I prepared all the Let
ters, Memorials and Inſtructions fo
thoſe that were ſent to them at ſeve
ral

al times, who were Perſons whom chose being well affected to his Majeſty's Service. But when he ſaw that the Aſſembly rejected all his good Counſels and proceeded to extremity, he adviſed the King to prepare to go and chaſtiſe them, and offered to ſerve him in perſon with all that belonged to him. This Reſolution being made known to the General Deputies of the Proteſtants, the Sieur *de Favas* who was one of them, entreated him to make uſe of his intereſt to procure the deferring of theſe proceedings for eight or ten days, in which he would endeavour to perſuade the Aſſembly to ſubmit upon the terms and conditions that had been offered to them, and engaged himſelf to effect it: His Majeſty was willing to grant this time, nevertheleſs he ordered his Troops to march, and reſided at *Fontainblean* expecting the event of this Journey, from which he hoped for ſo much the greater ſucceſs, in regard that ample proviſion was made for the gratifying of the Sieur *de Favas* in caſe he ſhould perform what he had promiſed: But he neglected it and on the contrary took

position, and to adhere to the forme
as also to cause M. *Deageant* to
esteem d as the greatest Heretick a
most dis affected to his Majesty's Se
vice that ever was in the Kingdom
but their Attempts were vain, s
his Majesty was inclined to follow th
advice that was most gentle, most cer
tain and the least dangerous, to whic
all those that had regard only to th
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those that were sent to them at seve
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al times, who were Persons whom chose being well affected to his Majesty's Service. But when he saw that the Assembly rejected all his good Counsels and proceeded to extremity, he advised the King to prepare to go and chastise them, and offered to serve him in person with all that belonged to him. This Resolution being made known to the General Deputies of the Protestants, the Sieur *de Favas* who was one of them, entreated him to make use of his interest to procure the deferring of these proceedings for eight or ten days, in which he would endeavour to persuade the Assembly to submit upon the terms and conditions that had been offered to them, and engaged himself to effect it: His Majesty was willing to grant this time, nevertheless he ordered his Troops to march, and resided at *Fontainblean* expecting the event of this Journey, from which he hoped for so much the greater success, in regard that ample provision was made for the gratifying of the Sieur *de Favas* in case he should perform what he had promised: But he neglected it and on the contrary took

took upon him the Office of Admi
on the other ſide, and abode in *Roch*
. Aſſoon as the King was inform
thereof, he went forward on the wa
and being arrived at *Tours* held
Council to conſult what was conv
nient to be done, and eſpecially wh
ther he ſhould paſs through *Saum*
or not, it was carried in the Affirma
tive; but to take away all ſuſpicio
from the Sieur *du Pleſſis*, the King wa
adviſed not to lodge in the Caſtle
but within a few hours after, his Ma
jeſty having conferred with one o
his particular Servants changed hi
Opinion, and diſpatcht the Sieur *d*
Hallier Captain of his Guards to pre
pare Lodgings for him in the Caſtle
that were already provided in the C
ty, having alſo ordered M. *de Leſdi*
guieres to advance, and with him M. *d*
Bullion and M. *Deageant*, to treat friend
ly with him concerning this Affair
The Garriſon was ſent into one of hi
Houſes, and it was agreed with hi
that the Place ſhould be committe
for ſome time to the cuſtody of th
Count *de Saulx*, who was not as yet a
Catholick, and afterwards ſhould be
reſtored

ſtored into the Hands of the Sieur *Pleſſis*: it is certain that if it had not been ſecured, there was a Deſign, ſoon as the King ſhould depart, to troduce a competent number of the roteſtant Soldiers to keep it to block that Paſſage from his Majeſty's orces, and to facilitate the Approach the Supplies that the Rebels wait- for from this Side of the River *ire*. Some Perſons that were in- mate with M. *du Pleſſis* favoured is Enterprize (as it was thought) ntrary to his Intention.

I ſhall not here enlarge on the re- ining Circumſtances of his Majeſty's. urney, becauſe I had no knowledge thoſe Particulars, ſince I was not itted into the Council, and kept no reſpondence with M. *de Luines*, tho often complemented me after an ex- rdinary manner: I ſhall only ob- e that they that had given their ad- to uſe the moſt violent means, ceiving that M. *de Luines* was diſ- ded from it (as it hath been above eſented) prevailed with him by rs Stratagems, daily to take mea- s contrary to his Promiſe, and

tending to foment the Jealousies already raised, and consequently to encourage the Insurrections and Riots of the Protestant Party: to prove this I need only to mention the Transactions to the prejudice of the Capitulation at St. *Jean d'Angely*, at *Ponts*, at *Clerac* and other places.

There happened amongst others a remarkable Occurrence at the Siege of St. *Jean d'Angely*, that was sufficient to frustrate the King's Journey and Design, if God (the visible Protector of his Majesty's Undertakings) had not prevented the Mischiefs that would otherwise have ensued: The King removed from the first Lodgings that were provided for him at that Siege; and to be nearer the Place, took others in St. *Julien*, where M. *de Lesdiguieres* was already posted. On a certain Day, as Father *Arnoux* gave Audience after Dinner to several Persons, a Gentleman, whom Madam *de Lesdiguieres* had sent to treat with him about a business relating to her, entered and advanced very near him without being perceived, because he sat with his Back towards the Door, discoursing with a Bishop

reported that he heard this Prelat
mmending Father *Arnoux* for the
od Counſels that he had given to
e King, and eſpecially for two Moti-
s that were made being attributed to
m alone, one of which was, That
had incited his Majeſty to under-
ke ſo juſt a War as that which was
w begun; and the other, That he
d drawn M. *de Leſdiguieres* to the
ourt, who was the only Perſon that
as able to ſtop the Progreſs of his
ajeſty's Arms: at which Words this
ther anſwered aloud, *We have caught*
ſubtil Fox, and he ſhall never eſcape
of our Hands. The Gentleman hav-
obſerved this Paſſage retired
thout ſpeaking to Father *Arnoux*,
d related to M. *de Leſdiguieres* the
rcumſtances of this Rencounter:
o was not as yet ſo perfectly reco-
ed from his Indiſpoſition that was
ſed by the Jealouſies and Fears of
g apprehended, but that this Blow
led the Wound afreſh, inſomuch
being very melancholy, he re-
ated apart to conſider by what
ans he might make his Eſcape: the
ſt part of the Noble-men, that were

then at Court, knew in leſs than two Hours that theſe Words had been ſpoken by Father *Arnoux*, and heard by a Gentleman that belonged to M. de *Leſdiguieres's* Family, and inſtantly came to him to exhort him to withdraw himſelf privately, and to get into ſome place of Safety, offering to aſſiſt him as far as lay in their Power; and M. *de Montmorency* freely propoſed to accompany him in perſon. He thereupon had recourſe to ſome of his Retinue, that were zealous Promoters of the Faction, and urged him to go directly to *Rochell*; but haveing ruminated and pondered in his mind every thing that had been repreſented to him on this Occaſion, he took a Reſolution to depart at mid-night towards *Dauphine*, and to take the road through *Auvergne*, judging, that being furniſhed with about two thouſand Men, being part of the Army of which he was aſſured, that ſhould follow him whereſoever he went, and by the help of thoſe Proteſtant Forces that he ſhould gather by the way, and others that would come from *Dauphine* to meet him, he might paſs with

without any Impediment or Moleſta-
tion. M. *Deageant*, who (as hath been
above ſaid) never loſt the ſight of
him, but continually attended him
according to the expreſs Orders that
he had receiv'd from the King, having
obſerved an extraordinary hurrying to
and fro that Afternoon, and that the
Countenance of M. *de Leſdiguieres* was
ſuddainly changed, aſſoon as he could
get an Opportunity to talk with him
privately, he urged him to declare
whether he were well in Health, or
whether he had received any News
that had troubled him: at laſt have-
ing thoroughly queſtioned and exa-
mined him, he diſcloſed the whole
Matter. Therefore knowing that the
King had ſo great an Eſteem for M.
de Leſdiguieres, that he alwaies rejected
ſuch Propoſitions as tended to the leſt
ſeverity towards him; and conſider-
ing on the other ſide the great Dam-
age to which his Majeſty's Affairs
would be obnoxious, if M. *de Leſdi-
guieres* ſhould retreat after this man-
ner, he propounded to him all the
Reaſons that he thought to be moſt
proper to give him full Satisfaction;

and desired him to condescend so fa
as to permit him to go to the Kin
and M. *de Luines* on this account, pro
mising that if he could discover tha
there was any Design to offer hi
any Injury, he would freely declar
it to him, and would be Partaker o
the same Fortune with him, since h
had honoured him so far as to com
upon the Assurance that he had giv
en him on behalf of his Majesty.

Thus M. *Deageant* having acquaint
ed the King with all that had passe
his Majesty shewed his high displeasur
and indignation at the occasions of Su
picion that were so often given to th
good Man; *If I could believe* (said he
*that any should presume to abuse him,
would rather lose my Crown than suf
it: bring him to me that I may cert
him by Word of Mouth.* This was im
mediately done, insomuch that Mon
sieur *de Lesdiguieres*, that had a great A
fection for his Majesty's Person, retur
ed very well satisfied, and constant
waited on the King at the Siege o
Montauban, where they began aga
to make Parties against him; some co
tinually buzzed the King in the E
th

that he doted, and others that he held correſpondence with thoſe of *Montauban* and the reſt of the Rebels, and that they were informed by him of every thing that was performed in his Majeſty's Army, and all concluded that he ought to be ſeized; but I can certainly avouch, as being well aſſured of this Truth, that he ſerved his Majeſty faithfully, and was ſo much concerned for the taking of that Place, that he ſought all poſſible means to effect it: I was the Bearer, at five ſeveral times, of as many Directions that he ſent to the King, by what means he might reduce the City. All competent Judges, that underſtand the Art of War, and were not poſſeſſed with Paſſion, were agreed as to this Point; and have ſince affirmed, that if his Inſtructions had been followed, without doubt the King would not have been compelled, as he was, to raiſe the Siege. I am perſuaded that if M. *de Luines* had been of the ſame Opinion, he would have had a greater Deference to the known Experience of M. *de Leſdiguieres*; for notwithſtanding what was maliciouſly reported of him, that he was not willing

ling that *Montauban* ſhould be taken on the account of his particular Intereſt, it is moſt true that he was extremely diſpleaſed that the Attempt proved ineffectual. M. *de Luines* was ſo far pre-engaged by certain Perſons, ſome of whom (as I have already ſaid) intended to bring matters to the utmoſt Extremity, and others to cauſe him to commit ſome Fault that they might thereby take an occaſion to ruin him, that he hearkened to no Counſels but theirs; to this very purpoſe they ſo often inculcated to him the neceſſity of the Impriſonment of M. *de Leſdiguieres*, that he was in a manner forced to yield to their Perſuaſions, which was the reaſon that to find means to avoid this Compulſion, he was not ſorry when he heard that M. *de Mombrun*, whom the Aſſembly of *Rochel* had choſen Lieutenant General of the Churches in *Dauphine*, had taken the Field with an Army that alarmed all thoſe Countries, becauſe he thought that his Adverſaries would be eaſily induced to defer their Perſecution till ſome other more convenient time; and to conſent that he ſhould be

ſent

ent into *Dauphine* to appeaſe theſe new Tumults. The King was adviſed at the end of the Siege of *Montauban* to return to *Paris* by the way of *Languedoc*, becauſe the Rebels not having an opportunity to fortify their Places, would be eaſily reduced to their Obedience by his Majeſty, as he paſſed, without ſtriking a ſtroke; whereas if he gave them time to work therein, he would afterwards find it very difficult to ſuppreſs them. Thereupon an Aſſembly of all the Noble-men of the Court, and of all thoſe that belonged to the Council of War and that of State, were gathered together, wherein this Affair was debated, and it was unanimouſly concluded, that the return through *Languedoc* was neceſſary, and would be apparently moſt advantageous. The Council being adjourned, and the Sieur *de Blainville*, who was not as yet admitted into it, and the Sieur *le Maine* Baron of *Chaban* Adjutant-General appearing, M. *de Luines* deſired them to declare their Opinion concerning their Determination, who being both inſtructed in this Matter, gave advice contrary to what had been

agreed upon with the general Approbation and Consent of the Convention, which prevailed so far that the King took the neareſt Road to *Paris*, to the great Detriment of his Majeſty's Proceedings; for it is certain that no City durſt then ſhut up their Gates against him: but in the following Year, having gained time to fortify themſelves they compelled him to bring an Army againſt them at the coſt of vaſt Expences and Inconveniences, that ſubdued but very few Places; and the reſt obliged him to undertake another Journey that proved more ſucceſsful than the former, ſince he finiſhed the War and happily overthrew this Monſter of Sedition and Rebellion, that had ſo long raged in *France*.

When M. *de Leſdiguieres* had obtained Leave to return into *Dauphine* to ſuppreſs the Inſurrections of the Proteſtants, the King thought fit to order M. *de Bullion* to attend him, and commanded M. *Deageant* who had not ſtirred from him for the ſpace of about two Years, to wait upon his Majeſty for the future, and to ſerve him as occaſion required: this redoubled the

Jealouſie

Jealouſies of his Enemies who perſecuted him inceſſantly; tho to avoid their Fury he kept himſelf at as great a diſtance as he could from the King's Perſon, and from publick Negociations, without entring into any of the Councils, notwithſtanding the new Orders that were lately given by his Majeſty that he ſhould be re-admitted into the ſame Station and Priviledges that he had heretofore enjoyed. At the Arrival of M. *de Leſdiguieres* in *Dauphine* every one laid down his Arms; but the Rebels of *Languedoc* having taken the advantage of the time that was left them, in making good all the Paſſes and Forts, and ſeeing the King removed far from them, began to lift up their Horns ravaging and plundering the Country, and in divers places treated the Catholicks very ſeverely, which obliged the King to reſolve to march thither in the Spring; and becauſe the Inhabitants of *Bays* and *le Pouſſin*, who took part with the Male-contents, obſtructed the Communication of the *Rhone*, which was neceſſary for the convenience of the Army that his Majeſty intended to lead into

into *Languedoc*; he commanded M. *de Leſdiguieres* to raiſe Forces to beſiege theſe two Places, and to keep the *Rhone* clear, having appointed that one moiety of the Charges ſhould be ſupplied out of the Treaſury, and the other raiſed in *Dauphine:* but for want of Money or otherwiſe, theſe Levies proceeded very ſlowly, tho the King had given expreſs Orders that they ſhould be diſpatched with all poſſible Expedition. At laſt perceiving the Seaſon to decline, and the Progreſs that the Rebels had made in *Gaſcony* and *Languedoc*; he ſent M. *Deageant* in poſt to haſten the execution of his Commands, and to accompany M. *de Leſdiguieres* with M. *de Bullion*. M. *de Leſdiguieres* at that time erected a Bridg of Boats over the *Rhone*, which was an attempt formerly eſteemed exceeding difficult, and almoſt impoſſible by reaſon of the violence of the Stream; took poſſeſſion of the two Places above mentioned, and kept the Paſſages open on the ſide of the River. And his Majeſty having in this Journey reduced ſeveral Cities to their Duty, went to beſiege *Montpelier*.

During

During this Siege, the particular caſe of M. *de Leſdiguieres* was conſidered in the Privy Council; it was repreſented to the King, that in the ſtate wherein he was at preſent, he could not be aſſur'd of his fidelity and conſtancy; for if he ſhould turn his coat, and ſhould hearken to the advantageous Propoſitions that were daily offered to him by the Proteſtants, as it might happen, he would ſo conſiderably ſtrengthen the Factious Party, that his Majeſty would hardly be able to overcome them; and therefore that there were but two Expedients to prevent theſe ill Conſequences, either to cut off his Head, or to engage him more firmly in his Majeſty's Service, by giving him the Office of Conſtable upon condition that he ſhould change his Religion, which if he refuſed to do, he ought immediately to be diſpatched out of the way. It was concluded to try the more gentle way, and inſtructions were drawn up and directed to M. *de Bullion* with a Duplicate for M. *Deageaut*, tending to perſwade M. *de Leſdiguieres* to finiſh his Converſion, to which the Office of Con-

Conſtable was annexed: He ſeemed a
firſt to ſcruple it, but M. *Deageant* ha
ing put him in mind of the promi
that he had formerly made, and ſigne
it with his own hand, and being full
ſatisfied as to the controverſial point
that were in diſpute between the tw
Churches, he freely offered to yield a
entire obedience to all that his Majeſt
required of him, and within a few day
after made publick Profeſſion of th
Catholick Religion at *Grenoble* in th
preſence of the Arch-Biſhop of *Embru*
and at the ſame time was inveſte
with the Office of Conſtable, and wit
the Order of the Holy Ghoſt. After
wards he went to meet the King a
the Camp before *Montpelier*, and wa
very ſerviceable in the reduceing o
that Place, that might have coſt hi
Majeſty a great deal more trouble.
was there taken ſick with a diſeaſe tha
laſted eighteen months, the greate
Extremity of which being abated
when the King prepared to return t
Paris, he was pleaſed to comman
me to follow him: nevertheleſs dur
ing that time I almoſt continuall
kept my Bed and Chamber, which i
th

the cauſe, that I can give no account of what paſſed afterwards, ſince I had no knowledge of the enſuing Tranſactions and Occurrences.

There were divers Changes and Revolutions at Court, and the Miniſters of State often played at faſt and looſe, endeavouring to ſupplant one another: The Marqueſs *de la Vieuille* was the chief amongſt them, that in careſſing me was the Author of moſt of the injuries and perſecutions that were raiſed againſt me, and I cannot tell for what reaſon; for to my knowledge, I never offended him, and always retired as much as I could from the King's Preſence, and from the Affairs of State: his ill will induced him ſo far, that the King having ordered the Marſhal *d' Ornano* to be put into the *Baſtille* for diſobeying the Command that his Majeſty had given him, to repair to his Government of St. *Eſprit*, he cauſed my name to be incerted in the Warrant; the Courier, that brought it from *Compeigne*, where the Court then reſided, having declared this to the Deputy of the *Sieur Almeras* Poſt-Maſter General, as he received his

Ticket

Ticket to provide Horſes, the Deputy informed his Maſter thereof, and he revealed it to M. *de Guiſe* who being with the King, that often laughed at his extravagant humours, told him, that *His Majeſty had given an occaſion to the Marſhal d'* Ornano, *and* Deageant *to run mad, ſince he had cauſed them to be confined in the Baſtille.* Deageant! (replied the King) *there was no ſuch thing intended. It is certainly ſo,* (ſaid M. de Guiſe) *for here ſtands* Almeras, *who told me that his Deputy received the news from the Courier that carried the Order.* His Majeſty thereupon gave ſignal demonſtrations of his Generoſity and Juſtice, which being made known to the Marqueſs *de Vieuille* oblig'd him to diſpatch another Warrant, that only mentioned the Marſhal *d' Ornano,* and to ſend back ſpeedily to countermand the firſt. That I might abſolutely get clear from the Incumbrances and Fatigues of publick Negotiations, I had by degrees withdrawn my ſelf from the Converſation of M. *de Leſdiguieres,* and forbore to follow the Retinue of the Court any longer, with an intention as ſoon as I had ſettled my domeſtick

Affairs

ffairs in *Paris*, to retreat for altogether.

The Marqueſs *de la Vieuille* very much feared, leſt the Cardinal of *Richelieu* ſhould approach near the King, and ſhould be preſent at the Conſultations; and perceiving that his Majeſty deſired to ſtrengthen the Privy Council with ſome perſons endued with extraordinary Judgment and Prudence, he endeavoured to introduce one of his Creatures; but having received a repulſe he took another courſe, which was this: he repreſented to his Majeſty, that M. *de Leſdiguieres*, (with whom he contracted a ſtrict friendſhip) ought alwaies to poſſeſs one of the principal Places in the Council, and that by reaſon of his deafneſs, ſome one ſhould be admitted with him, to repeat to him the Propoſitions that ſhould be made therein, and named one of his particular friends, whom he affirmed to be better qualified for this Office than M. *de Bullion*, to whoſe diſcredit he ſpake many things to diſſuade his Majeſty from confiding in him: nevertheleſs he rejected this ſecond Propoſal, and within

within a few days after, discourse on this subject with the Constable *Lesdiguieres*, he told him that he intended to re-establish me in my former Employment, and that instead M. *de Bullion* I should constantly attend him in the Council, and other places where his Majesty's Affairs were transacted. M. *de Lesdiguieres* without offering me any Injury, made use his interest in favour of M. *de Bullion* to procure him to be preferred before me, as he ingenuously confessed to me; for indeed he was more worthy and I believe that M. *de Lesdiguieres* would have met with no difficulty in this point, were it not for the kindness that the Marquess *de la Vieuville* had lately shewed to M. *de Bullion*. However it were, the Constable *Lesdiguieres* by the King's express Command sent a Courier to me with a Letter, that ordered me to depart instantly with my Equipage, and to come to meet his Majesty at *Compiegne*, never to leave him for the future.

I proceeded in my Journey, but without any Equipage, determining to use my utmost Efforts to avoid this new

Pro

romotion that was contrary to my Resolution. The King was on that day hunting, and I saw the Constable *de Lesdiguieres* first, who acquainted me with his Majesty's Pleasure, and enjoyned me in his Name immediately to prepare Memorials and Instructions for M. *de Bethunes*, whom the King designed to send Ambassador Extraordinary to *Rome* on several occasions, and chiefly about the Affair of the *Valtoline* that was then most urgent. Afterwards I went to see some of my Friends that had free Access to the King, that I might be inform'd of the present state of Affairs, and to intreat them to lay down before his Majesty such Reasons as I should exhibit to excuse me from this Employment: They described to me all the particular Transactions at Court, and affirmed that the design of the Marquess *de la Vieuille* was to establish himself in the Reputation and Authority that he had already acquired, to remove all those that were able to oppose him or might eclipse his Glory, to enter into a strict Alliance with the Constable, by the means of the marriage of his Daughter

ter with the Count *de Sault*, and t
bring the Preſident *le Jay* into the num
ber of the Miniſters of State, in hope
that he might cauſe the Seals to fal
into his Hands. But becauſe he fear
ed above all things, leſt the Queen
Mother ſhould at laſt prevail with
the King to admit the Cardinal o
Richelieu into the Council, and to
ſhare in the Adminiſtration of public
Negociations, he endeavoured conti
nually to render him odious to hi
Majeſty, whom he ſolicited to oblige
him to reſide at *Rome*, alledging that
the Queen-Mother would not be much
offended at it, provided that the Sieur
Barbin, who was baniſhed into *Flan
ders*, were reſtored to her: I under
ſtood alſo, that to meet with leſs op
poſition in his Attempts, knowing
that the Queen-Mother was retired
from the *Louvre* to *Luxemburg*, with
an intent to take Phyſick during fif
teen Days; he had perſuaded the King
to go to *Compeigne* hoping that there,
in her Majeſty's Abſence, he might
eaſily accompliſh his Enterprize. And
as for my own particular, finding that
he could not divert the King from the

Reſo-

Resolution that he had taken to make use of my Service, he thought it convenient to engage M. *de Tòiras* on his side, telling him that he would assist him to procure this Office for the Sieur *de Clare* Intendant of the Treasury, his intimate Friend; they both attempted this, but in vain.

The King being come home from hunting, was pleased to honour me so far as to confirm what the Constable had imparted to me on his behalf, and commanded me to dispatch the Instructions of M. *de Bethunes*, because his Journey required all the Expedition imaginable; I excused myself as well, because I had no Lodgings, Paper, nor other things necessary for such a Work, as on the account of what I had heard (which was very true) that the Marquess *de la Vieuille*, having taken out of the Hands of the Sieur *Herbaut* all the Papers relating to this Negociation, without which it was impossible to proceed, was gone to *Paris* to seek for some assistance to digest them, and to hinder me from undertaking this Business; thus I obtained leave of his Majesty to return thither

ther to fetch my little Furniture, intending nevertheless to defer it as long as I could, to find out some means to prevent my being again involved in the multiplicity of intricate Affairs wherein I saw that it was impossible for me to subsist, tho I should be inclined to it. M. *de Bullion* cannot but remember that I gave him notice of the Calumnies that were raised against him, with a design to remove him that he might take care to prevent the Effect, as he afterwards did by his prudent and vigilant Conduct. Assoon as I arrived at *Paris*, I desired the Sieur *de Tremblay* at present Governer of the *Bastille*, whom I knew to be intimate with the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, speedily to inform him of the Devices that I had heard were contrived against him; I declared also that unless some means were used to induce the Queen-Mother, who intended to begin her course of Physick on the next day, instantly to repair to *Compeigne*; it was to be feared lest his Enemies should prevail, and consequently the King and the State would be deprived of the Advantages which his Majesty's faithful

Servants, that had any knowledg
his Eminency's excellent Qualificati
s and Endowments, expected upon
entry into the Council, which had
eady been propoſed to him. I
ought it not convenient to give this
count to his Eminency my ſelf, be-
nſe I knew that all my Actions were
ictly obſerved, neither did I ever
uch ſtudy my one profit: however
e Queen-Mother went on that very
ay to the *Louvre*, where ſhe lay, and
e next morning departed to *Com-*
iegne being accompanied with his
minency, who within a few daies
fter was admitted to the Miniſtry to
e great benefit of the King and King-
om.

His Eminency knows better than
ny the Negociations that were af-
erwards managed not only in *France*,
ut alſo in all the moſt conſiderable
laces of Chriſtendom; neither can
perfect Relation of thoſe Occurren-
es be compoſed without his inſtru-
ctions. As for my own particular,
ince I had no ſhare therein, and was
not very curious in enquiring into o-
ther mens buſineſs, I could hardly

get

get intelligence of what paſſed in th
lower ſphere of the Court; therefor
I ſhall only mention ſome few Tran
actions, in which my Enemies falſel
reported that I was concerned, again
the King's Service, and perhaps hi
Eminency will not take it amiſs that
diſcover the truth, which without doub
hath been always concealed from him
to give a clearer light into this mat-
ter I ſhall relate all the circumſtan-
ces thereof from the beginning. A-
bove a year had paſſed ſince I with-
drew my ſelf from the Court, and wa
continually employed in the diſpatch-
ing of my private Affairs at *Paris*, in
order to my total retreat, when the
late Marſhal *d' Effiat* came to my
Houſe and commanded me in his
Eminency's Name to endeavour to
decipher certain obſcure propoſitions,
that the *Flemmings* had exhibited to
him for the promoting of Trade and
Commerce; and in caſe I could pick
out the meaning, to prepare the ne-
ceſſary expedients: I had formerly
applied my ſelf to the ſtudy of things
of the like nature, inſomuch that it
coſt me leſs pains and trouble in ap-

prehending

rehending the intention of these *Flem-*
ings, and joyning their propositions
o the particular knowledge that I
ad acquired, I drew up a method,
y which according to my weak judg-
ent such a commerce might easily
e established, as with little or no
harge would far surpass all others
n *Europe*; and the King would there-
y become Master of the Seas: some
ime was spent in this laborious Work,
uring which the Marshal *d' Effiat*
ame often to confer with me, and to
rge the expedition thereof on be-
alf of his Eminency. One day as I
ead to him what I had composed,
nd being come to a Passage relating
o a certain Right of Arrearage that
elonged to the Marshal *d' Ornano*,
om which the Merchants desired to
e exempted; he told me that it ought
o be reserved to him, and desired
e to give him notice to meet at my
ouse the next day about the same
our, that they might discourse to-
ether on this subject: they came
ither at the time appointed, and I
an certainly affirm that the Marshal
Ornano never set his foot within my

door since I desisted from managing of publick affairs, because he bore me very good will towards me: there the Marshal *d' Effiat* contracted great familiarity with him, and promised that he would take care that his right of Arrearage should be preserved. Within a few days after, his Majesty being departed to *Fontainbleau*, and his Eminency to *Fleury*, the Marshal *d' Effiat* required me in his name to introduce the *Flemmings* into his presence, and to bring all that I had prepared on account of the propounded Commerce: his Eminency having perused my Work, and heard the Merchants in particular was exceeding well satisfied with the proceedings, ordered them for the future to apply themselves to none but me; and enjoined me to finish other dispatches that were requisite for the accomplishment of this design. Being returned to *Paris* the Marshal *d' Effiat* commanded me as it were in his Eminency's name, immediately to endeavour to perswade *Monsieur* the King's Brother to depart to *Fontainbleau*, according to the desire of the King and the Queen Mother

Mother, without resisting any longer, as he had done, being excited (as it was thought) by certain factious Incendiaries, that designed to detain him at *Paris* that they might engage him in their Cabals: I excused my self alledging that I had no access to him, and that a whole year being passed, since I forbore to frequent the Court, I had an opportunity to speak with his Highness but once, which happened six months ago, when I met him walking in the *Tuilleries*; and the more I strove to avoid it, the more he urged me, affirming that it would be esteemed as a signal piece of service: at last he was content that I should only go and make an attempt. Thereupon I solicited the Marshal *d'Ornano*, insomuch that he offered several Arguments to the Prince to induce him to give their Majesties the satisfaction that they desired in this respect, which proved so effectual, that his Highness went the same day, and lodged at *Fontainbleau*.

About that time I was informed that the Abbot *Fenquan*, *l'Anglois* his Brother, and one *Ferrier* lately de-

ceaſed, formerly a Miniſter of State, who for ſome months almoſt continually attended the Marſhal *d' Effiat*, and others that had free acceſs to the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, had conceived great jealouſies, becauſe his Eminency had employed me in the above-mentioned affair, and had openly commended my Work after a very extraordinary manner; and that every one of them fearing leſt if he ſhould keep me near his Perſon, their devices might be fruſtrated, they all conſpired together to procure my ruin, of which I ought to have been aware, and to have ſtood on my guard; but ſince I had no other aim but to obey his Eminency's Command relating to the matter of Commerce then in agitation, which being finiſhed, as it almoſt was, as far as it depended on my part to perform, I intended to retire. However my misfortune was ſo great, that I neglected to follow the advice that was given me, ſince if I had mentioned but one word to his Eminency, perhaps the King's Juſtice and his would not have been prevented, as it is probable

ble that it was in this case; for within a few days after, as I was putting the last hand to the second Memorial that his Eminency had desired, that I might deliver it to him the next day at *Fleury*, according to the order that I had received from the Marshal *d' Effiat* in his name, I was carried Prisoner to the *Bastille*, where I have been confined, with a great deal of rigour during four years and seven months, being shut up close for a good part of that time, without liberty to take the least Air, though I was certainly informed that his Eminency had wrote at two several times that I should be permitted to walk abroad; the effect of which priviledge my Enemies hindered by their Artifices, which they also made use of, to sow dissensions in my Family, that apparently caused the Death of my Wife, and the loss of the greatest part of my Estate, that I had acquired with much labour and industry during the term of thirty years.

In this condition I diligently examined my Conscience, but could not

find that I had offended any but God alone, in thought, word, or deed. Having committed no action that might give a juſt cauſe of complaint, ſince I had for a long time before taken care to do nothing that might be the occaſion of the leaſt ſuſpicion, therefore I was apt to believe that the above-mentioned jealouſies had mainly operated in this unfortunate conjuncture: I was informed by ſome, that my Antagoniſts to accompliſh their deſigns had animated the Queen-Mother againſt me, although in ſerving the King I was always very careful leſt I ſhould diſpleaſe her, as appears from the preceeding Relation: Whilſt I revolved theſe things in my mind a certain debauched young man, that had been an *Auguſtine* Fryar, afterwards was admitted into the Oratory, and at laſt aſſociated himſelf with the Libertins of the Court pretending to be an Abbot, being committed to the *Baſtille* for his Crimes, and lodging in a Room over mine, gave me an account that he had been employed to cauſe me to be put into this place, after this manner;

manner; At first a Letter of Complements, that I had written to Madame *de Lesdiguieres*, was produced, to the intent that he might forge another like it, for he had a singular faculty in counterfeiting all sorts of hands; but he desired to be excused, because he thought mine was very difficult to be imitated, for several reasons that he alledged: after this denial, he was told that he ought at least to depose, that for three months together he had seen me going at midnight without a light and only attended with a little Page into the Chamber of *Monsieur* the King's Brother, as also the Sieur *de Modene*, and that we remained shut up there above an hour; to this he replied that he was unwilling to mention M. *de Modene*, by reason that he being esteemed as a man of no great judgment, it would not be thought probable that he should contrive any Plots; but this could not be affirmed of M. *Deageant*, however since he knew him only by hear-say and not by sight, he feared left he should be compelled to justify these Depositions face to face

before a Magistrate: upon these difficulties it was agreed, that he should only declare the matter privately to the King, the Queen-Mother, the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, and the Lord Keeper of the Seals, having received a promise, that effectual care should be taken to prevent his being confronted. The Abbot *Fenquan* and *l' Anglois* his Brother informed me of divers other circumstances when they were brought into the *Bastille*, the former being lodged in a Chamber next to mine: insomuch that we could discourse one with another at certain hours though we were closely locked up: They confessed to me that they were the persons that prepared the Bill of Indictment in order to my Examination, without specifying the particulars of my accusation, lest the truth should be thereby discovered; for if they had been exhibited to me I could have very easily demonstrated my innocence, by proving that I had no Foot-men but such as were bigger than my self; that it was above a year ago since I stirred beyond the bounds of the street where I lived,

after

after seven of the Clock in the Evening, and that the Watch was set every Night either at my house, or at that of my Brother-in-law over against it, where they remained usually till one of the Clock in the Morning and never found me absent so much as once. Praised be God for all; and may he vouchsafe of his Infinite Mercy, not to impute to my Calumniation the evils that they have caused me to suffer, but to forgive them this and all their other Offences.

Perhaps this Digression concerning my own particular Affairs may be accounted very tedious and extravagant; but I humbly entreat his Eminency to excuse this boldness, since it proceeds from the extreme desire that I have always had, that he should be informed of my innocence, and of the forgeries that have been invented to withdraw me from the honour of his favour and protection, as also to procure my ruin: But all these attempts, or any other that hereafter may be put in practice to this effect, shall never be able in the least to divert me from the affection and service that

I owed to him, and have long since professed; neither shall they hinder me from continuing the Prayers that I daily put up to the Throne of Grace, for the preservation of his health for many years, and for the happy success of his generous Enterprizes.

Whilst these Memorials were in the Press, one of my Friends having shewed to me the Relation that the Arch-Bishop of *Embrun* composed for the use of the Cardinal of *Richelieu* concerning his Voyage into *England*, I thought it would not be amiss to insert it here, since it confirms one of the most considerable Passages related by M. *Deageant* touching the inclination of *James* I. King of great *Britain* to embrace the *Roman* Catholick Religion; I have hereunto annexed the Duke of *Buckingham's* two Letters on this subject, and the little Summary of the Negociations of the said Arch-Bishop, which was also joyned at the end of this Relation.

THE

The Letter of the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, to the Arch-Bishop of *Embrun*.

SIR,

HAving call'd to mind the Voyage, that you took some years ago into England, *I could not forbear to lay hold on this opportunity, to desire you to let me know whether you were sent thither by the King, or whether you went of your own accord, and to what end, as also whether there were certainly at that time any Negociation depending between his Holiness, and the King of Great* Britain *concerning his Conversion; You will very much oblige me in giving an account of all those particulars, that you shall judge worthy to be observed on this subject, assureing you in the mean time, that whensoever an occasion shall be offered to demonstrate my affection to you, you shall find that I am,*

SIR,

Paris Febr. 10. 1635. *Your most affectioned Brother to serve you,*

The Cardinal of Richelieu.

THE

THE RELATION OF *WILLIAM D'HUGUES* Arch-Biſhop of *EMBRUN*.

IN the year 1624. the Embaſſadors of *England* on the account of the Treaty of Marriage between the Siſter of the King of *France*, and the Prince of *Wales*, being arrived at *Compienne* where his Majeſty then reſided, a certain *Engliſh* Catholick Gentleman came to me to deliver a Letter from a *Scotch* Fryer of the Order of St. *Francis*; who had formerly received ſome favours from me in *Italy*, and at my inſtance was employ'd by Pope *Paul* V. in the *Engliſh* Miſſion: the Letter of this Religious Perſon, contained many particulars relateing to the lamentable Condition of the poor Catholicks in *England*; as alſo a Recommendation of this Gentleman, who gave me a very large Account of all things,

things, and shewed to me the printed Copies of divers Acts made in *England* against the Catholicks; insomuch, that I acquired a perfect knowledg of their Persecutions, of the little support that *France* offered to them, and of the general complaint that they had made thereupon, even to that degree, that they had sent a Relation to *Rome*, wherein they Remonstrated, how much the Proceedings of their King on their behalf, during the Negociation of the Marriage with *Spain*, differed from his Deportment towards them, since the Overtures of the Marriage with *France* by the Fryer's Letter, and by the discourse of this Gentleman. I was earnestly entreated in the name of all the principal Catholicks of *England*, to represent their miseries to the King, and to make him sensible of the little relief that they received from his Generosity.

I thought my self obliged to relate the whole matter to the King, which I took an opportunity to do very fully one morning a little after he rose, and declared to him, how much the Complaints of the English Catholicks contributed

tributed to cause an ill opinion amongst foreign Estates, as to the point of his Majesty's Piety and Zeal, how much it would obstruct the gaining of the dispensation at *Rome*, and that it was much to be wished that his Majesty had an Agent in *England*, that might be able particularly to give some consolation and satisfaction to the Catholicks: I was patiently heard, but all the answer that I could then obtain, was, that I should attend the next day at the same hour; being come then at the time appointed, the King told me that he had considered every thing that I had propounded to him, and that he should be very glad to find out a proper Person to be sent for this purpose, but he knew not on whom to cast his Eye; after this reply, and other discourses on this subject, I took the liberty to acquaint him, that if his Majesty thought me capable to undertake this Affair, and would vouchsafe to give me a Commission, I would very willingly go as a private Gentleman, judging that as such I might more easily act, than as one that bears a publick Character. The

it was sufficient for me, that his Majesty wrote to M. *de Effiat*, that I should go thither to take a view of that Country, which was the only part of *Europe*, that I had not as yet seen, that it was by his leave, and that he recommended me to him. Moreover I insisted, that this manner of negociating had always been very agreeable to me, and that through the Grace of God I had often obtained good success therein: For in several Voyages, as I visited my Order, I took an occasion, even by the special Command of the late King, to make application to diverse Princes of Christendom, and dispatched many important Affairs, that in appearance seemed to be transacted meerly upon my motion, and amongst others the League of all the Princes of *Italy* with the late King, and that of the Princes of *Germany*, to cause *Matthias* King of *Hungary* to be elected King of the *Romans*, against the open Opposition that the *Spaniards* made in favour of the Arch-Duke *Leopold*: to this the King replied, that he was not ignorant thereof, and that he did not only

ly consent that I should undertake this Voyage, but that he very much desired it, and the next day at Mass his Majesty did me the honour to acquaint me that he had commanded M. *de la Villeauclerce* to prepare my Dispatch, and ordered me to go and take it: He told me the same thing two Daies after, seeing me again at Mass; and urged me to depart, which I did with all possible Expedition.

Assoon as I was arrived at *Dover*, the Frier that had written to me came to see me, having received notice of my Voyage by the Gentleman that carried his Letter, and entreated me in the name of all the Catholicks to take Lodgings at *London* in a private House, and not to reside with the Ambassador, that they might have a more easy and private access to me. I travelled thither under the name of a Counsellor of the Parliament of *Grenoble*, who had been at all the Courts of the Christian Princes, except that of *England*, and soon met with the Duke of *Buckingham*, by whom I was immediately discovered; for he told me that one of the Physicians of the

King

King of *England*, a Native of *Germany*, being lately come from *France*, had reported to His Majesty that he had seen the Arch-Bishop of *Embrun* at *Dover*, in a different Habit from that which he used to wear in *France*, whom he had known long agoe, having observed him at *Rome* when he was General of the *Cordeliers*, at *Prague* and in *Poland*; and that the King was very desirous to see me, and to be informed of the design of my coming into *England*: to this end he desired me to resort on him, and freely to declare my Mind, which I did, being perswaded that since he was the Principal Minister of State, I ought to confide in him: afterwards he asked me several Questions concerning divers Negociations which the Physician had related that I had transacted in *Germany*, and having given him a satisfactory Account thereof I perceived in him a good Disposition to hearken to whatsoever I should propound, and was also confirmed in this Opinion by his Mother, and by the Earl of *Rutland* his Father-in-Law, that were almost the first Persons with whom I became acquainted

quainted at *London*; by them and their Confessors I was instructed in all the particular Circumstances that ought to be observed in treating with the King of *England*, and with the said Duke of *Buckingham*, for the Consolation of the Catholicks: Not long after his Grace appointed me instantly to depart to *Royston*, where the Court then was, to see the King; he conducted me thither himself, and introduced me into his Majesty's Presence, who being in his bed indisposed with the Gout entertained me very graciously, and ordered the Duke of *Buckingham* to hear every thing that I should say: After several general Discourses, that lasted above two hours, relating to the Voyages and Treaties which he told me that he had heard that I had dispatched in *Germany*, and especially that of the King of *Hungary*, concerning which he was pleased to enquire of me very particularly, at last he began of his own accord to insist on the point of the Marriage, whereupon I represented to him the necessity of removing the Obstacles that were raised by the *Spaniards* at *Rome*

Rome, and the measures that ought to be taken to effect it, and that to obtain success therein, it was expedient that the grievances of the Catholicks should be redressed; on which Subject I discoursed very fully, and indeed all that I said to him was so favourably accepted, that I could not but acknowledg the peculiar Providence of God on this Occasion; for at this first meeting I prevailed so far, that Orders were given to release many Catholicks out of Prison, in *London* and other Places, that the execution of many Laws against them was suspended, and that I was permitted to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at *London*; where during the time of my residence in that City, above ten thousand *English* Catholicks received this Sacrament from my Hands, at which their Enemies were extremely offended, and complained thereof to the King, but to no purpose, for his Majesty answered them that I did nothing contrary to his Pleasure.

At this time, and at all others, wherein I had the honour to see this King, he was so well pleased with my Propositions,

ſitions, that he freely diſcloſed his Thoughts to me; and if M. *d'Eſſ* were now living, he would be my Witneſs that this good Prince did plainly make it appear, that he delighted in converſing with me: In our Conferences he told me, that next to the Happineſs he wiſhed for, to be allied with *France*, he deſired to be revenged on the *Spaniards* for the Injury that they had offered to him, rehearſing to me all the Particulars thereof with great Indignation; to which he added the Intereſts of his Son-in-Law, who was (ſaid he) as it were baniſhed into *Holland* with abundance of Children. I inſtantly replyed upon this laſt Expreſſion, and acquainted him, that to recover the *Palatinate* it was requiſite that the two Crowns of *France* and *England* ſhould be united, with a firm Reſolution to weaken the Power of *Spain*, and to this end to enter into a League with the Princes of *Italy*; who (as I verily believed) ſince they had formerly made an Alliance with *France* alone in the time of the late King, would be ſo much the more willing to do

the like again, when they saw that *England* was also engaged, with whom the Pope would easily be persuaded to join, since he had reason to fear least the *Spaniards* should one day force him to submit to their Yoke: but to procure this Union he ought to assure the Pope and the other Princes, that the Catholick Religion should be indemnified; upon this I proposed many Expedients which pleased him extreamly, as the Duke of *Buckingham* afterwards related to me.

In exhibiting the methods to attain Union, I took an Opportunity to represent to him, that Liberty of Conscience in *England* would be one of the the most effectual means to give full Satisfaction to the Pope and the Catholick Princes; thereupon the King putting his Hand on mine, spake these Words, *I plainly see that you are the Person appointed by God, in whom I ought to confide and to reveal the Secrets of my Heart*; afterwards he very freely acknowledged the good opinion that he had conceived of the Catholick Faith, and so particularly that he omitted nothing; protesting to me, that during

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ing his Minority his Tutors having perceived his Inclination to that Religion, he run great hazard of being assassinated. As to this Liberty of Conscience, he professed, that he intended long agoe to grant it in his Dominions, and that for this very purpose he designed to summon an Assembly of Prelats and other learned Men of *England*, together with an equal number of Forreigners, and on the Decisions therein concluded to found the said Liberty, adding that he had already determined what Persons should be chosen amongst the *English*, and that if the Assembly could not meet at *Dover*, he would consent that it should be holden at *Boulogne* as soon as he should be in a condition to relye on the King of *France*, by the means of the Marriage, to which he had agreed on his part; and to procure these good Effects, he thought it convenient that after the Consummation thereof, I should return into *England* under the pretence of accompanying the Princess, at which time he would deliver to me two Letters written with his own Hand, one for the

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King and the other for the Pope, containing his generous Resolutions; he would also give me a distinct Memorial concerning his Intentions, which I should prepare, and he would sign, to the end that being furnished with these Dispatches I should go to *Rome* under colour of visiting the Apostolick See, where I should treat with the Pope alone, for whom he said that he had a great Affection and Respect, ever since he understood that he had composed Verses in his Youth on the violent Death of the late Queen of *Scotland* his Mother, in commendation of her and of the Family of the *Stuarts*, which he shewed to me. He was pleased further to declare, that in case I returned from *Rome* with his Holiness's Approbation of the said Convention, he would cause it forthwith to be assembled, whereupon extraordinary and admirable Events would ensue; but before he proceeded to discover his purpose as to his own Person, he would negociate with the Protestant Princes of *Germany*, and with the principal Puritan Lords of *England* and *Scotland*, and promised that all things should

should tend to an happy end, and to the great advantage of the Catholick Church. This is the substance of all our Discourses at several times on this Subject: but for a Testimony of the Trust that this King reposed in me, I shall here insert the particulars of my Transactions on account of the Marriage.

A considerable Progress being made in this Negociation, the Duke of *Buckingham* arrived near *London*, and from one of his Houses wrote to M. *d' Effiat* that he was ready to treat with him about a new Affair, desiring him to come thither and to bring me along with him: We went accordingly, and the Duke told us that the King remembering the Delays and Artifices of the *Spaniards* to hinder the procuring of the dispensation during the Treaty with them, was sensible that they would endeavour much more to cause it to be refused at the solicitation of *France*, that he was resolved not to incurr the danger of a second Affront, and that for this reason it was necessary that the King of *France* should permit the Marriage to be celebrated

before

before the Diſpenſation; for he was informed that an Abſolution for Actions already committed was more eaſily to be obtained at *Rome*, than a Diſpenſation to do them: Upon this the Ambaſſador alledged two Points, firſt that the King his Maſter had altogether as much Power at the Court of *Rome* as the King of *Spain*, and ſecondly that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would very willingly grant this Demand; however I ſeemed not to approve the laſt Anſwer, which the Duke of *Buckingham* ſoon perceived, and taking an occaſion after Dinner to ſhew me his Houſe he deſired me to explain my meaning at large as to this Particular; which I did, and enumerated to him divers Inconveniencies very prejudicial to *England*, that would enſue upon the Conſummation of this Marriage without a Diſpenſation, together with the examples of ſeveral Princes; inſiſting that this would grievouſly offend the Pope, that no favour could afterwards be expected from him; and that by this means the good Deſigns, that the King of Great *Britain* intended to proſecute, would be fru-

ſtrated; beſides I believed that the King of *France* would never conſent to it. The Duke having heard me replyed, that ſince he diſtruſted his own Ability to relate to the King all the Arguments that I had produced, he would entreat me aſſoon as I ſhould come to *London* to compoſe a Letter containing theſe Reaſons, and to direct it to him, which he would ſhew to his Majeſty, and thereby ſupply the defect of his Memory; he recommended this matter very earneſtly to my Care, and aſſured me that till it were performed nothing would be concluded.

We parted after this manner, and as we returned to *London*, M. *d' Effiat* told me that the Duke had promiſed to come to Town within four or five Days, and to bring the final Reſolution; but this time being expired, and the Duke not appearing, M. *d' Effiat* grew impatient, and reſolved to ride poſt to him. I had then finiſhed my Letter, and delivered it into his Hands; but he met his Grace that very day in his Journey to *London*, and came back along with him, where being

being arrived at Night, M. *d' Effiat* immediately dispatcht a Messenger to give me notice that I should repair to his Lodgings the next Morning at Sun-rising, and that the Duke of *Buckingham* would be there to determine all things: I failed not to attend at the Hour appointed, when M. *d' Effiat* acquainted me that the Duke at their first meeting had enquired of him concerning my Health, and whether I had written to him, that he instantly gave him my Letter, and perceived by his Countenance that he was well pleased. After we had waited about two Hours his Secretary came, and approaching M. *d' Effiat* told him with a loud Voice that I might hear, that the Duke had at Mid-night received an expres's Letter from the King by an extraordinary Courier, with strict Orders that he should without delay take post to meet him, and that afterwards he would return to *London*; having delivered this Message he complemented us in his Name and took his leave; at which M. *d' Effiat* was extreamly incens'd, and said, that he would write to the King to give him an account

of the perfidiouſneſs of the *Engliſh* and that he ought no longer to confide in them: I intreated him to forbear, and to have a little patience till matters might be accommodated, and retired to my own Lodgings, where within a few Hours after I underſtood that he had already ſent a Diſpatch to the King; thereupon doubting leſt in the heat of his Paſſion he ſhould have affirmed that the Negociation was quite broken off, and having an opportunity to make uſe of the ſame Courier, that had given notice to me of his Departure, and of the Pacquet that was delivered to him by M. *d'Effiat*, I immediately wrote a little Note to the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, in which I aſſured him that the Affair was not deſperate, tho perhaps it might be otherwiſe repreſented to the King; and that I hoped that in leſs than eight Days all things would be concluded to his Majeſty's Satisfaction: his Eminency received my Letter, and I have been ſince informed by the late Marſhal *de Schomberg* that it was read in a full Council and in the King's Preſence.

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Not many days paſſed e're the Duke of *Buckingham* wrote to me, that he had preſented my Letter to the King, and that his Majeſty referred himſelf wholly to me, whether I thought fit that the Diſpenſation ſhould preceed the Celebration of the Marriage or not, provided that Delays were avoided: I have his Letter in my cuſtody that clearly demonſtrates how far the King and he relied on me in the managing of this Affair, as appears alſo by other Letters that I have, and by the Commiſſion that his Majeſty of Great *Britain* gave me to write to *Rome* to facilitate the ſaid Diſpenſation, the Original of which I have in my Hands, together with the Additions written by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and dictated by the King, which plainly ſhew his Majeſty's good Inclinations to embrace the Catholick Faith. Afterwards when the Duke came to *London*, all things were concluded according to the effects that enſued. Theſe Proceedings being thus far advanced I returned into *France*; but before my departure from *London*, the Duke of *Buckingham* deſired me in

the King's Name, to commit the principal matters to writing that related to the *Spaniards*, and to the Union that had been propoſed, which I did and ſent them to him.

Aſſoon as I arrived in *France*, I gave a particular account to the King of all things that I had perfor..ed in my Voyage; who was pleaſed to ſignify unto me that he was very well ſatisfied with the good deſigns of the King of Great *Britain*, and declared that a Report was already ſpread abroad in *France*, that I treated with that King about his Converſion, and that ſeveral Perſons had informed him thereof; I replied that there were the ſame Suſpicions in the Court of *England*; that the King of Great *Britain* had earneſtly enjoyned me to keep the matter ſecret, and that therefore I was obliged to beſeech his Majeſty to do the like, which he promiſed me very affectionately; but all theſe generous Reſolutions were made void by the Death of the King of *England*, the firſt News whereof was brought to me at Maſs, by the King himſelf, who expreſſed his Regret in theſe Words,

All our Hopes of England *are loſt*; and ſeeing me ſurprized he told me that their King was dead. I ſhall only add that I received the marks of the extraordinary Kindneſs and Eſteem that the King of Great *Britain* profeſſed to me in *France* as well as in *England*; for when I went to viſit his Ambaſſadors at *Paris*, they ſhewed to me one of his Letters: wherein he ordered them in expreſs terms to account me as his good and faithful Friend, which was not a little ſerviceable in obliging them to ſurmount the Difficulties and Scruples that they had raiſed on the occaſion of certain conditions mentioned in the Diſpenſation, inſomuch that I treated with them concerning this Affair very fully and effectually, at the requeſt of Father *Berulle*. I could produce other Teſtimonies of the like nature, but not thinking it neceſſary, I ſhall finiſh this Relation with the laſt Tranſaction that I managed with the Duke of *Buckingham* during his reſidence at *Paris*; wherein I perſuaded him to uſe his endeavours to prevail with his new King to keep a good correſpondence with the Pope, and to

that end to maintain a trusty Catholick Agent at *Rome*; but he desired that the King should first propound it, therefore I discoursed with his Majesty on this Subject, who gave his consent, and ordered me to impart it to Monsieur *Tronson*, that he might put him in mind thereof on the Road, as he accompanied the Queen of *England*, which I believe that the King may remember.

Given at Embrun, March 3. 1635.

I have here inserted an Addition that I made to the above-said Relation, and which was also sent to the Cardinal of Richelieu.

The Duke of *Buckingham* relating to me the particular Circumstances of the Negociation with the *Spaniards*, during the aboad of the Prince of *Wales* at *Madrid*, informed me, that the said Prince having instantly demanded to be admitted into the company of the Infanta, and to discourse with her, was repulsed, and told that this could not be granted, unless he would first make

make profeſſion of the Catholick Reli-
gion in the preſence of at leaſt ſix or
ſeven Witneſſes, to which they endea-
voured to perſuade him with all the
artifices imaginable, but could not ob-
tain their deſire: nevertheleſs he was
permitted to write to her, as he did
it ſeveral times, and received an an-
ſwer, which the Prince believed to be
written with the hand of the Infanta,
but it appeared afterwards to be com-
poſed by one of her Ladies of Honour;
for upon the embarking of the Prince
for *England*, Cardinal *Sapata* that at-
tended him according to the order of
the King of *Spain*, delivered a Pacquet
to him ſealed up, which being opened
in the Veſſel, there were found therein
all the Letters written by him to the
Infanta, folded up and ſealed as he
ſent them. He acquainted me alſo,
that within a few days before my ar-
rival, *Don Carlo Coloma* Ambaſſador
extraordinary from *Spain* had uſed his
utmoſt Endeavours to induce him to
believe that the difficulties that were
raiſed at *Rome* in granting the Diſ-
penſation, proceeded not from the in-
ſtance nor conſent of the King his

Master; therefore he offered and insisted very much thereupon, that if his Majesty would defer the concluding of the agreement with *France* for six months, he would procure the said Dispensation, and would religiously observe every Article contained in the Conditions of their Alliance that was treated in *Spain*, *viz.* To restore the Palatinate; to send considerable Supplies for the recovery of *Guienne* and *Normandy*; to permit a free Passage and Commerce to the *East* and *West-Indies*; and other particulars: In opposition to these Proposals I represented to him divers Reasons taken from the very Discourses that he had rehearsed to me, and from the Intrigues of the *Spaniards* already mentioned by him; insomuch that he was convinced that all these new Offers were only so many fraudulent Artifices; by which nevertheless he confirmed that the King was moved: I gave notice thereof to M. *d'Effiat*, who had already perceived somewhat in the Audiences that he had obtained of his Majesty, and desired me to search into the truth of the matter, as I afterwards

ards did; for which Service he pro-
fted that he was very much obliged
o me.

Amongſt theſe Diſcourſes he ſhewed
o me a Letter that the Prince *Pala-*
ine had written to him from the *Hague*,
n which he entreated him to take care
hat this Condition ſhould be inſerted
n the Treaty, and to diſannul it in caſe
he *Spaniards* refuſed to reſtore the
Palatinate, and as an acknowledg-
ment of this favour, and alſo as a teſti-
mony of the perpetual Friendſhip that
he intended to contract with the ſaid
Duke, he propoſed that his Daughter
(who nevertheleſs was not above ſeven
years old) ſhould be inſtantly married
to his Grace's eldeſt Son, to which I
perceived that the Duke was much
inclined; for he told me that the King
was not very averſe from it: However
having deſired him to refer this matter
to me, and to hear my Opinion, I
alledged to him ſo many Reaſons, that
his Majeſty reſolved not to oppoſe the
rupture any longer, and the Duke not
to conſent to this Marriage, and both
determined to conclude that of *France*
with *England*; and this is the meaning
of

of these Words in his Grace's Letter, bearing date the 9th of *November*, the Copy whereof I have here annexed, [*But the care of this great Affair to which you have incited me.*] The *English* Catholicks having penetrated into the progress that was made, and well knowing his Majesty's Discourses on my behalf; the deliverance of so many Catholicks that were in Prison, and the liberty that I had taken (which was a thing never seen in *England* since Heresy prevailed in that Country) to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in *London*, sent an Express thereof to *Rome*; at which the *Spaniards* being enraged, took an occasion to slander me with so many Artifices and false Insinuations that they exasperated the Pope against me, under divers pretences, *viz.* That I went into *England* without the knowledg of his *Nuntio*; that I had confirmed People there without a Licence; and that I had visited Persons of the highest Rank in that Kingdom, notwithstanding that they were Hereticks, even the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* and the Earl of *Mansfield*: insomuch that I was obliged

ged at my return into *France* to write an Apology, which I ſent to *Rome*, to repreſent to that Court, that ſince I had diligently endeavoured to prevent a rupture between *France* and *Spain*, and that this Marriage ſhould not be celebrated without a Diſpenſation; I ought rather to be commended than blamed for performing ſuch Actions: but not long after, I received an anſwer from M. *de Bethunes*, that the Pope being informed of all the circumſtances of this Negociation, was very well ſatisfied with my Conduct; I alſo ſent the Copies of ſeveral Letters of the Duke of *Buckingham*, of M. *d' Effiat* Ambaſſador in *England*, and of M. *de Bethunes* Ambaſſador of *Rome*, which confirm all the principal matters contained in this Relation: But that the Letters of M. *d' Effiat* may be more clearly underſtood, I ought to add, that I wrote to him concerning the malitious Accuſations and Devices that were contrived againſt me, and entreated him to give an account thereof to the King of Great *Britain*; this is the tenor of his firſt Letter.

Moreover the King of *England* abhorred the Jesuits to that degree, that he not only declared that he would never consent, that the Confessor of the Princess should be of that Order, nor that any one of them should belong to her retinue; but his Majesty was also pleased to command me to desire the King *France* to change his Confessor, affirming, that this would be necessary for the Prosecution of the Designs that we had agreed upon, and would be very advantageous with respect to the Protestant Princes. Father *Jaquinot* coming to see me at *Paris*, acquainted me, that he was appointed to go into *England* with the Princess, and entreated me to give a good Character of his person in that Country; thereupon I freely professed to him, urging several reasons, that he would not be well received there, since I believed that he would not be suffered to appear, that he would be sent back again, and that this would produce great dissentions between these two Crowns; nevertheless to satisfie him, I wrote to M. *de Effiat* what he had told me, and what answer I had

had given; and upon this account he ſent me the Letter that the Duke of *Buckingham* had written to him, as the reſult of his third Letter, wherein he diſcourſeth on the ſame Subject, and declares that he intended to deliver my Letters to me himſelf, that they might be burnt.

A Letter of the Duke of *Buckingham*, to the Arch-Biſhop of *Embrun*.

SIR,

THE Hopes that I have to ſee you very ſuddainly detain me from rendring to you the due Teſtimony of my Gratitude, being extremely ambitious of the Honour to embrace you at London, *and pay my Reſpects and Thanks to you for the great Eſteem and Affection that you have expreſſed to me, and for the ſatisfaction that you have given to me in your Letters: But the care of this great Affair, to which you have incited me with cogent Arguments, obligeth me to wave all Ceremonies, and to haſten our Maſter in bring-*

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ing this Work to perfection; to which I am more inclined than to any other thing in the World, and which at present is so far advanced, that nothing seems to be wanting but your Benediction, which I also begg for myself, and invite you hither to bestow another here; the lasting marks whereof shall for ever remain in my Family: The ardent desire of this Benefit hath caused me to forget the difficulty of the journey, and your trouble; but not in the least the acknowledgments that I shall owe to you, and the obligation that I shall thereby receive: In the mean time I remain,

At Newhall, Novemb. 9. 1624.

SIR,

Your most Affectionate and Humble Servant

G. BUCKINGHAM.

Another

Another Letter by the ſame Hand to the ſame Perſon.

SIR,

I *Tender to You my moſt hearty Thanks for communicating your Sentiments, and for the Kindneſs from whence it proceeds: The Liberty that you have commanded me to take, and the certain Knowledg that I have of the good Affection and Inclination of my Maſter have emboldened me to alter two Paſſages in your judicious and moſt elegant Letter, which otherwiſe I durſt not have preſumed to touch; and therefore hoping that you will eſteem it as a Deſign to ſerve you I ſhall only endeavour to put you in mind how neceſſary it is to expedite the Marriage, leaving it to your mature deliberation whether it be requiſite that the Diſpenſation ſhould preceed or follow it: if you find that there is any probability of diſpatch at* Rome, *I think the Marriage need not be ſo much haſtened:*

haſtened: but if procraſtinations and delayes be intended, it would be moſt convenient according to my opinion to reſolve on the accompliſhment thereof, and afterwards to expect the Diſpenſation; for it is eaſily to be imagined that his Majeſty cannot with any ſatisfaction remain long in ſuſpence by reaſon of the joy and delight that he promiſeth to himſelf in the Iſſue of this excellent Prince his only Son; foraſmuch as this is an Affair on which depend innumerable Conſiderations of the greateſt Importance. You have already ſeen that the Treaty of Marriage with Spain *hath failed, and if this ſhould not ſucceed (which God forbid) there would be no Grounds, nor Hopes for the future, to treat with any Prince whatſoever of the* Roman *Catholick Religion; from whence it would moſt certainly follow, that all the Mitigations and Overtures made in favour of the* Roman *Catholicks in the Kingdoms would ſoon ceaſe; the general Peace of Chriſtendom would be in apparent danger; and the Union of the Forces of theſe two Crowns being diſſolved, no means could be found to eſtabliſh ſuch a Correſpondence and aſſurance*

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mutual Supplies as might be able to oppose any exorbitant and ambitious Power that might arise: and if for default of the Issue of so excellent a Prince these Crowns should fall into the possession of a Daughter and her Children, their Number would encrease so far as to become burthensome to these Kingdoms; and their Education might cause many Changes, according to the opinion of those that have conceived great Hopes in the consummation of the Marriage between his Royal Highness and the Princess Mary. *This is a consequence that your Discretion hath already foreseen, having strictly examined all the Arguments that can be proposed on this Subject; insomuch that I shall altogether rely on your Judgment and Mediation to procure all the Expedition that can be imagined, and to confirm, and (if it were possible) to encrease the Reputation that you have gained not only with the King my Master, but also amongst all those that have the Honour to know you; who are very sensible that you are endowed with extraordinary Prudence, Integrity and Charity, to which I again recommend these Affairs:*

Affairs: and dayly praying to God for your Prosperity I shall remain in the indissoluble bonds and obligations, wherein your Vertue hath engaged me,

At Newmarket Novemb. 15. 1624.

SIR,

Your most Affectionate and Humble Servant

G. BUCKINGHAM.

Pray be pleased to excuse the writing of the Alterations in your Letter; for to keep it secret, I did not think it convenient to make use of any other Hand but my own.

THE Arch-Bishop of *Embrun* by many signal Services, that he performed in *France* before he was General of the Order of St. *Francis*, rendered himself considerable in the Esteem of the deceased King *Henry* the Great through the means of his Ambassadors,

Ambaſſadors, that informed his Majeſty of his Perſon and extraordinary Qualifications; inſomuch that being made General of his Order, and the opportunities of continuing theſe Services being more frequent, he acted ſo prudently, and pleaſed the King ſo far, that his Majeſty from that time imparted to him his moſt important Enterprizes, and employed him in making a League Offenſive and Defenſive with all the Princes of *Italy* againſt *Spain*; in which he obtained good Succeſs in the proſecution of the King's Orders, and his Majeſty was ſo well ſatisfied with his Tranſactions, that he reſolved to make uſe of him again for the ſame purpoſe in *Germany* againſt the Houſe of *Auſtria*: thereupon haveing acquainted him with his Pleaſure, he judged that he might gain greater Advantages if his Negotiation were private, and perſwaded the King to vouchſafe that he ſhould go under colour of viſiting the Provinces of his Order in *Germany*; and to palliate his Deſign he furniſhed himſelf with divers Diſpatches and Commiſſions

ſions from the Pope: thus under this pretence after he had received Inſtructions from the King, that were delivered to him by M. *de Champigny* his Ambaſſador at *Venice*, he departed into *Germany*, travelled through the whole Countrey, and paſſed even as far as *Tranſylvania* and *Poland*, proceeding everywhere according to the King's Orders; the chief of which were to divide the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and at length to take away the Empire from them, and to put it into the Hands of ſome other Family in *Germany*.

To facilitate the procuring of this Diviſion there happened two favourable Occaſions; Firſt the Diſcord between *Matthias* King of *Hungary* the Emperor's Brother, and the Arch-Duke *Leopold* his young Nephew both pretending to a Right to be Elected King of the *Romans*: Secondly the Indignation of *Matthias* becauſe the Emperor his Brother preferred his Nephew *Leopold* before him. Theſe Advantages were ſo well proſecuted, that upon the Propoſition that the ſaid Arch-Biſhop offered to

Matthias

Matthias of the assistence of the Forces of *France*, that should be re-enforced with those of the Electors of *Triers* and *Palatin*, whom he very much distrusted, he abandoned the Interests of his own Family, and resolved to enter into League with the King of *France*; and even obliged the Arch-Bishop to go into *Transylvania* to engage *Bethlehem Gabor*. The Project of withdrawing the Empire from the House of *Austria* was principally grounded on this Division; for *Matthias* was already advanced in years, and was not married, therefore when he should be created Emperor, either he would have no Children; or if he had any, he could not leave them capable to possess the Empire at his Death: on this account it was very probable that it might be easily transmitted into another Family; and this was the most powerful Motive to induce the Princes of *Germany* to unite with the King, and to make a League Offensive and Defensive with him. After the Arch-Bishop had concluded this Allyance in *Germany* he returned into *France*, and passed through the

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Low-Countreys; where to conceal his Negotiations with the *Infanta* and *Nuncio* of *Flanders* he continued to make uſe of the Inſtructions that he had received from his Holineſs.

About the end of the year 1609. he arrived at *Paris*, where he gave an account to the King of every thing that he had performed, and delivered to him the Memorials and Certificates relating to theſe Tranſactions: but the King thought fit to employ him again in the League of *Italy*, to cauſe the Princes to conſent to, and to ſign certain new Articles that his Majeſty had added. He might juſtly boaſt that the King was very well ſatisfied with his Endeavours; and if the late Queen-Mother were living, ſhe would be a ſufficient Witneſs of the Kindneſs and Reſpect that his Majeſty expreſſed towards him: He reſided about two months at Court, and three daies before he took his leave the King himſelf told him, that he was reſolved to cauſe him to be promoted to the Dignity of a Cardinal, not at his Nomination, but as it were upon the Pope's own Inclination,

that

that he might not be suspected by the other Princes; and that he might not lose the great Credit and Reputation that he had acquired amongst them; Monsieur *de Villeroy* confirmed this to him at his Departure: and indeed being arrived at *Rome*, he was informed by Monsieur *de Breves*, the Ambassador of *France*, that he had Orders to solicit it, and that the Pope was willing to give his consent, but the Effect was frustrated by the unfortunate and lamentable Accident of the King's Murther; nevertheless his Holiness declared to him that he intended to persist in his Purpose; and it was generally reported that he would be one of the five Cardinals that were to be created in the Month of *August* 1621, but it happened otherwise; for the Procurator-General of his Order was made Cardinal in his stead, and on the very same Evening after this Promotion Cardinal *Melliny* came to acquaint him that the Pope was obliged to change his Resolution, because the Ministers of *Spain* having penetrated into his Intentions had insisted, that

if his Holineſs made a *French man* Cardinal without the Nomination of his King, he ought alſo to advance a *Spaniard* after the ſame manner, making great Proteſtations if he ſhould act to the contrary.

Some time after, the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Embrun* was given to him, which cauſed him to return into *France*, and being arrived at the Court to take the Oath of Allegiance in the King's Preſence, he repreſented to the Queen-Regent the ſmall Revenue that belonged to his Arch-Biſhoprick, which did not amount to above two thouſand Crowns, being abſtracted from the Charges and great Salaries that were annexed to it; as it appeared by the computation that the Commiſſioners of the *Regalia* had made thereof: Her Majeſty replyed thereupon, that ſhe thought that ſhe had been aſſured that it was worth much more: However remembring that Monſieur *de Brenes* had written to her, that the Kings of *Hungary* and *Poland* had importuned him to abide in their Dominions, and more eſpecially

especially that the Count *de Castres*, Vice-Roy of *Naples*, had offered to him the Coadjutorship of the Arch-Bishoprick of *Taranto*, to which appertained a Revenue of twenty thousand Crowns, the Arch-Bishop whereof was his near Kinsman, and died within six Months after; she immediately commanded Monsieur *de Villeroy* to treat with Monsieur *de Crequy* concerning the augmenting of this Pension with a thousand Crowns, that should be taken out of his Arch-Bishoprick; and promised to pay the extinction in ready Money: Moreover, she was pleased to order the said Sieur *de Villeroy* to put her in mind of the Arch-Bishop in case of any Vacancy; Her Majesty also further expressed her good will in sending him into *Spain*, where he resided by her special Command at the time of the Marriages, to observe the Actions of the *Spaniards* on the account of this Alliance, and principally the Duke *de Lerme*, with whom he was particularly acquainted, as also with many other Noble-men of *Spain*, that he had known in *Italy*:

But all these Favours that he received from the Queen, suddenly ceased upon the great Revolutions that happened at Court. This Journey was the cause of another that he took into *Piedmont*; for the Duke of *Savoy* being informed by his Ambassador in *Spain* of the frequent Conferences that this Arch-Bishop held with the Duke *de Lerme*, and how much he was esteemed by the said Duke, interceded with the Marshal *de Lesdiguieres* to persuade him to go into *Piedmont*: insomuch that he went thither with the King's Approbation; and it may be certainly affirmed, that he laid the first Foundation of the Peace that was afterwards concluded, by the means of a large Letter in form of a Relation that he wrote to the Duke *de Lerme*, containing the Reasons that might induce *Spain* to incline to this Treaty. Notwithstanding all these Journeys and vast Expences he did not neglect his Bishoprick; for he re-established therein several Rights that had been lost in the time of the Wars, redeemed five Territories and divers

other

other Demesns that had been alienated, and after this manner encreased the Revenue of the said Arch-Bishoprick; but all this could not be effected without a great deal of Trouble and Charge, since he was forced to sue for it, and to obtain almost 30 several Decrees. It is no less true that he found his Archi-Episcopal House so ruined, it being burnt by the *Huguenots*, that at his arrival at *Embrun* he was constrained to take Lodgings for his Family in the City; nevertheless he restored it to so good a Condition that the late King and most of the principal Nobility of *France* have lodged there, and have given him very great Commendations on this Account: Moreover he hath expended considerable Sums of Money in divers Journeys that he undertook at the command, and in the Service of the late King, and never was reimbursed to the value of one Penny.

When he was at *Paris*, about the beginning of the Year 1620, the King at the persuasion of Monsieur

de Luines, having told him that he desired to see all the Papers, Letters and Instructions that he had received from the late King *Henry* the Great relating to his Negociations in *Italy* and *Germany*, he sent one of his Servants to *Embrun* to fetch the said Papers, amongst which was the League offensive and defensive that he had transacted with the Princes of *Italy*; having presented the Copy of the said League and other Memorials to the late King, his Majesty commanded him with his own Mouth to deliver them to M. *de Luines*; which he did, but could never recover them out of his Hands; for after the death of the said Monsieur *de Luines*, the late King at his request, ordered Monsieur *de Tronson* to demand them of Monsieur *de Modene*, who replyed that he had seen them, but that he knew not how they were disposed. It is well known what Advantages accrued to the State upon the Conversion of the late Constable *de Lesdiguieres*, which was accomplished with great applause by the said Arch Bishop, who having

insinuated

insinuated himself into the Mind of this Noble Lord continually solicited him to take this good resolution, Monsieur *de Puisieux*, whom he acquainted with these Particulars, hath given a testimony thereof in his Letter that he sent to him, which is also confirmed in another written by the King on the subject of this Conversion. According to his Majesty's Order, he accompanied the Constable at the Siege of *Montpelier*, and constantly attended him until the Month of *January* 1624, when he received a Letter from the King, importing an express Command that he should come unto him; assoon as he appeared at Court, his Majesty imparted to him the desire that he had to send him into *Italy*, to treat with the Princes as he had formerly done on the behalf of King *Henry* the Great against *Spain*: But the time not being convenient for such a Negociation; he ingeniously propounded his Reasons to the King, which his Majesty approved, and declared to him his Satisfaction therein.

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Not long after, the King appointed him to go into *England*, concerning which Voyage he hath already composed a Relation for the use of the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, who wrote to him on purpose to desire it. It is certain that in this Voyage he was very serviceable in concluding the Marriage that was once broken off: It is no less true that he acquired much Credit and Reputation with King *James* I. to that degree, that he not only obtained a permission to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in *London*, where above twelve thousand *English* Catholicks received it from his hands, and were thereby comforted and strengthened; but he also persuaded that Prince very much to incline towards a Conversion; and if he had not died so suddainly, the good Effects thereof would have appeared: the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Letters may serve as a sufficient Testimony of all these Circumstances, which are specified at large in the above mentioned Relation. The late King was fully informed concerning these Transactions, insomuch that besides

sides the Satisfaction that he expressed to him in particular, he designed to nominate him to the Cardinalship, and signified his Intentions to Cardinal *Bagny* then Nuncio in *France*, who returning to *Rome* revealed it to the said Arch-Bishop at *Avignon*.

But at this time (as heretofore) the King's generous Inclinations to promote the Arch-Bishop proved ineffectuall; nevertheless he alwaies persevered to serve his Majesty with his Person and small Estate; neither could extraordinary Expences nor great Dangers divert him from this Resolution: for in the year 1630. the late King having ordered him to take care of the Passage of the Troops through his Diocese, and to furnish them with Provisions, Ammunition, and other things requisite for the Subsistence of the Army that was to march into *Italy*. Although this obliged him to disburse vast Summs of Money, and to incurr extreme Perils, since the Plague raged everywhere throughout his whole Diocese, so violently that his Almoner and Gentleman Usher fell sick in his own House;

however

however he remained alwaies near the High-way to provide all things necessary: this may be evidently proved by the Letters of the late King and the Cardinal of *Richelieu*; as also by those of the Marshal *de Montmorency*, *de Schomberg*, *de la Force* and *d'Effiat*. Moreover he performed other remarkable Services when the King's Forces took *Pignerol*; for the Arch-Bishop being informed that the Duke of *Savoy* intended to put a strong Garison into his Fort of *Laure* in the Valley of *Barcelona* very near the Roads that lead to *Provence* and *Dauphine*, through which all the Provisions and military Ammunition were to be conveyed; to the end that they might make Incursions and seize on the Waggons and Carriages; and might by this means reduce the Army to the utmost Extremity: He gave notice thereof to the Cardinal, by the Sieur *d'Hugues* his Nephew, at present Agent General of the Clergy of *France*, whom he sent to him on purpose: The Cardinal did not neglect this Advice, but immediately dispatched Monsieur *de Montreal*,

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Quarter-Master, and the Abbot *de Beauvau* at preſent Biſhop of *Nante*, who with all poſſible ſpeed repaired to *Embrun*, with Orders to do whatſoever the Arch-Biſhop ſhould think convenient on this occaſion, who declared his opinion, gave to them the Sieur Baron *d' Hugues* his other Nephew, and afforded all manner of Aſſiſtance, inſomuch that the Fort was attacked, and the Gariſon compelled to ſurrender.

FINIS